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Bombay Gazette.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-30 P.M.				
19thSept	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6525
24th "	PERSIA	7551		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7551		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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SYDNEY	4,118	Henrie	29th Oct. "
ORANIE	4,143	Magnet	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,585	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
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AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.
YENOSHI MARU		B. Ken	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEIGOFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHITA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
DUMRA	1,695	Thurs 24th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri, 25th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Sept, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Sept.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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19th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
ZORRER	4,301	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5989	G. Berruglian.	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 57, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th Sept 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct " "
CASTALIA		6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,509	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th " "
BABITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	6th Feb " "

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Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
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SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ABDUL RAHIM GELLADARA (also spelt as GELLADARE) and also as GELLADARI), widower, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased.

BRAHIM HASSAMBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Falta Gully, east of Fort of Bombay, constituted Attorney of HUSSEIN ABDUL RAHIM, the son of the above named deceased, at present residing at Bunder Abbas in Persia.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, the 14th day of September, 1908. Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIATRAM, & MADAN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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Song ....."We parted on the Shore."Mr. Cassels.

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Song .....Sambo .....Mrs Paterson Brown
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Song .....The Cake Walk .....Mr. Croft
Banjo Solo ....."Pompadour." .....Mr. Cottrell.
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25	34 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 15	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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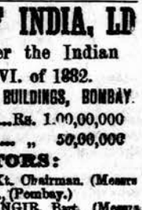

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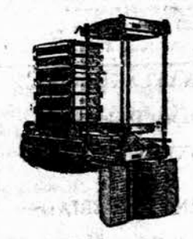

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GERMANY AND PEACE.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST.

Prince Von Bulow Explains Militarism.

BRITISH GRANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Prince von Bulow, speaking at a Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Berlin, which was attended by eight hundred delegates of different nationalities, declared that while Germany, taught by cruel lessons in the past, must be strong enough to defend her soil and dignity, she is sincerely desirous of peace based on right and justice and would not abuse her strength. All Governments and peoples, he said, were agreed as to the necessity for peace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Mr. Lloyd-George was read at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Berlin, announcing that the British Government would make an annual grant of £300 for the organisation and maintenance of the Union.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Australia's Cordial Farewell.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Deakin, telegraphing to Admiral Sperry on the eve of the departure of the American fleet from Australia, says :—

"We have rejoiced in the opportunity of refreshing the cordial relations between our countries, whose people cherish the same traditions and ideals. Australians evidently hope that the friendship between the Empire and the Republic will long flourish."

THE LATE PROF. COLLINS.

The Inquest.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

At the inquest on the body of Professor Churton Collins, the evidence showed that he was suffering from depression and taking sedatives.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Franco-Spanish Note Accepted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Reuter learns that Great Britain has accepted the Franco-Spanish note, which also meets with the approval of Germany.

END OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Departure of Cardinal Vannutelli.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Cardinal Vannutelli took his departure today and received a great ovation.

In his farewell remarks, he paid a high tribute to British liberty and to the excellent feeling towards the Pope, except in the case of a few irresponsibles.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

Wright Machine Breaks Down.

PASSENGER KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Orville Wright and Lieutenant Selfridge were making a trip in the Wright aeroplane, when the blade of one of the propellers broke under the strain of two passengers, throwing out the occupants from a height of 75 feet.

The machine was wrecked. Mr. Wright sustained a broken leg and his eye was cut open. Lieutenant Selfridge was unconscious when picked up, and died in hospital.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Operatives Expected to Yield.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

It is now believed in Manchester that, owing to the determined attitude of the Federation, the operatives will yield under protest. The employers meanwhile are preparing to shut the mills.

GERMANY AND TIBET.

Minister's Visit to Dalai Lama.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai telegraphs that the German Minister at Peking has proceeded to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, to interview the Dalai Lama.

CRICKET.

The Champion Match.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The match between Yorkshire, the champions, and All England ended in a draw.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Imperial Government's Action.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY AND LORD AMPTHILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Reuter learns that the Imperial Government is closely following the development of the position of Indians in the Transvaal. Continual correspondence is proceeding and the Imperial Government is confident that the Transvaal is doing its best to meet the situation fairly and considerately.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A meeting of the South African Indians Committee last night, under the presidency of Lord Ampthill, authorised his Lordship to make special representations to the Imperial Government.

LATER.

Sir J. West Ridgeway, in a letter to the "Times," says there is reason to believe that Lord Ampthill has been misled by his informants.

He declares that Lord Ampthill is unfair to the Transvaal Government. The fact is, he says, that the grievances of Indians have been redressed and they are now striving to extract other concessions.

He concludes by declaring that the claim for unrestricted immigration for all British subjects is preposterous.

THE LUARD MURDER.

Tragic Sequel.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

General Luard has been found dead on the railway near Maidstone. He was knocked down by a train.

TURKEY AND THE YEMEN.

Conference Invited.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Government has decided to invite to Constantinople four notables from the Yemen designated by the Chief of the Zeidis tribe to discuss means of re-establishing order.

GERMAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Disorderly Sitting.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Socialist Congress is at present meeting at Nuremberg. Its sittings are of the most stormy nature owing to a serious split between the North and South German Socialists. In consequence of the latter voting for the budgets in the Baden and Bavarian Diets they are accused of pandering to the reactionaries.

Yesterday's sitting broke up amid scenes of wildest disorder, a Berlin Socialist leading a charge of his comrades on an unpopular South German delegate.

IRRIGATION IN TURKEY.

Sir William Willcocks.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Turkish Government has engaged Sir William Willcocks to supervise the contemplated irrigation and canalisation works in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Re-arrangement of Duties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

It is understood that the re-organisation of the Railway Board whereby the Chairman becomes the direct intermediary between the Railway Department and the Governor-General's Council, thus exercising powers hitherto confined to Secretaries to the Government of India, takes effect from next month. A resolution of the Government of India bringing the new arrangement into force is likely to be published within the next few days.

LATER.

A resolution of the Government of India is published introducing changes sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the constitution of the Railway Board. It details the existing arrangements and continues as follows :—

His Majesty's Secretary of State has now decided, after considering the recommendations of the Railway Finance Committee, that the following changes should be introduced :—

(1) The constitution of the Board will be altered by giving the Chairman, who will in future be styled the President, power to overrule his colleagues in cases where he is unable to accept their views. In such cases the members overruled will be at liberty to represent their views to the Government of India in writing.

The title of the Board will be unchanged, but the Board with its staff will be known collectively as the Railway Department, and will be distinct from, and independent of, the Department of Commerce and Industry Secretariat.

3. The President of the Board will have direct access to the Viceroy and to the Honourable Member of the Department of Commerce and Industry as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India.

3. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that these changes shall take effect from the 1st October 1908. All communications on railway matters with other departments of the Government of India with local Governments and with the public will from that date be made to and from the Railway Board direct.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Bomb Case.

"TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The "Statesman" this morning replies at length to yesterday's editorial in the "Times of India," accusing it of incorrect newspaper practice, in publishing what it terms "ex parte" allegations in connection with the pending Midnapore Bomb Case.

It says it has followed the same lines which the London newspapers did when Ireland was seething with political excitement and discontent. It writes : "We endeavour to ascertain and to explain to the public how the panic had arisen, what the conditions were under which the arrests had been made, and what the people of the locality who know the accused and have watched the proceedings of the Police think about the whole matter. How this attempted elucidation of the situation can, by any stretch of language, be described as 'Trial by a Newspaper' we cannot understand."

Application for Bail.

The following is the concluding portion of the judgment in the Midnapore Bomb Case concerning application for bail. It deals with the order of the Court as regards accused Maddhu Sudhan Dutt, Sham Lal Shaha, Saroda Prasad Dutt, Baroda Prasad Nikunj, and Behari Maity:—We think evidence of their complicity had been unreasonably delayed. They were arrested at the end of July and have been six weeks in custody, and evidence against them might, in our opinion, have been produced in addition to what had been laid before us. We grant their applications and direct that they be released on bail to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate. Another man who had been confined for a long time is Santosh, but in his case bail is out of the question. As regards Raja Narendra Lal Khan, it is stated in an affidavit on his behalf that he had been delicately nurtured and the deprivation of his customary food is prejudicial to his health. He states that he is willling to submit to the conditions. It is perhaps a greater hardship on a man of position brought up in luxury and holding a high position in society to be subjected to jail rules than it is to men who have to make their way in the world. In the absence as yet of convincing direct evidence, we are willing to yield to this petitioner's request. He may be released on bail to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate on the condition of his being guarded at his own house and debarred from all communication with persons, said rightly or wrongly, to be his associates in crime. Of course, it must be understood that these orders do not affect the right of the Magistrate hereafter, on sworn testimony given before him which in his opinion established a 'prima facie' case against any or all of the persons now released to commit him or them again to custody. The applications of all but above mentioned six persons are refused.

Krishnagar Bomb Case.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Krishnagar bomb case was taken up yesterday by Mr. Jogendranath Ghose, District Judge, and the assessors.

Mr. Ezechiel, District Magistrate, to whom the bomb was sent, Mr. Sukumar Haldas, Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Janalu Prosad Tewari, Police Superintendent, and Mr. Kumud Bandu Das Gupta, Sub-Divisional Officer, Ranaghat, were examined.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Editor of "Hindi Kesari" Warned.

NEW PRINTER DECLARED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Nagpur telegram to the "Bengalee" says that the Inspector-General of Police has warned Mr. Sapre, editor of the "Hindi Kesari," that while he is under trial if any irresponsible articles are published in his Nagri Press, it will be confiscated. Consequently a youth, named Pandit Luxmidhar Bajpai, has declared himself printer and publisher of the "Hindi Kesari."

The date of Mr. Sapre's trial has not yet been fixed.

The "India" Case.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the Egmore Police Court (before Mr. F. D. Bird) the further hearing of the case in which M. Srinivasa Iyengar, editor, proprietor printer, and publisher of the Tamil weekly newspaper called "India" is charged with having on 2nd and 22rd May and 27th June 1908 published articles entitled "Stories from the Mahabartta. Of many robberies this is also one" and "Why should time be spont in vain" alleged to be seditious, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Nugent Grant, acting Crown Prosecutor, read the whole of the translations, stating that the prosecution relied upon the whole of the articles for the purposes of their case, and put in translations of certain other articles than those which formed the subject matter of the charge, for the purpose of proving animus.

Mr. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the defence, objected to any articles being admitted which did not throw light on the articles charged.

His Worship reserved his ruling in the point until he heard the authorities which Mr. Cowdell proposed to cite.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

OUR Quetta correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Savory, Inspector of Railways, Northern Division, arrived in Quetta on Wednesday bringing with him, on trial, two of the newly-built saloon carriages, specially built for his Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Savory left Quetta early yesterday morning, taking the carriages with him.

PARSI FESTIVAL OF IMMORTALITY.

TO-DAY is the last day of the prolonged Parsi festival of eighteen days' duration which they hold at the end of the old and the beginning of their new year. The major part of it, the first ten or eleven days, is devoted to ceremonies in honour of their dead. The remaining seven days beginning with their new year's day are properly speaking not all of them festive days originally. Only four of them, the first, third, sixth and seventh are such. But owing to a tendency which the Parsis have in common with most other peoples of prolonging their days of rest and merriment, they naturally made the intervening days also festive, and thus made the whole week of seven days one long holiday. This week coming immediately after the ten days set apart for the remembrance of the dead, was also somewhat naturally tacked on to these days, and the festival of the dead came in course of time to be prolonged to a period of seventeen or eighteen days. All this has not done much harm except that the erroneous notion has arrisen among the common people, who are of course ignorant of the historical origin of this mistake, that this festival of the dead must last for eighteen days, whereas properly speaking it should last for only ten. Indeed this festival seems in very early times to have been one of only five days, as Albiruni, the learned Arabic writer of the tenth century, says that there was a controversy amongst Parsis as to whether they should hold this festival during the last five days of their terminal month or during the five supplementary days added to this month to complete the solar year. This point in dispute was pleasantly solved, says Albiruni, by the Parsis adopting the views of both sides and holding their festival for two days. Thus by popular prolongation an original festival of five days comes to be held for nearly four times its length. Recent enquiries among Parsis have brought these facts connected with the history of this festival of the dead prominently into notice, and several people now hold the commemoration of the dead during only ten days, which is more in consonance with the true facts of history and also the real teaching of their religion. It is too much just now to ask them to restrict themselves to the original five days ; but that will come in course of time when enlightenment shall spread more widely in the community than at present. One fact which is against this acceptance of only five days is that there is a mention of ten days specifically in the Avesta, as the period during which the dead revisit the scenes of their earthly labours and should therefore be specially remembered. But the part of the Avesta where this reference occurs is of very late composition. The great Iranian scholar, Haug, sees in this part a reference to Buddha which fixes its date to as late as the fifth century, B. C. To-day's festival is in honour of the archangel of Immortality, Ameretat, after whom the day, the seventh of the new year is called. This archangel is intimately connected with another. Khordad, who presides over plenty and also over health. The two are always linked together in Iranian angelology, as Castor and Pollux in Greek, and Mitra and Varuna in Vedic Hindu mythology. Khordad had his festival yesterday which day was called after him, and to-day Ameretat is specially venerated.

THE PARCEL POST.

Reduction in Weight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, has issued the following resolution :—

In a letter dated the 7th January 1908 the opinion of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations was invited on a proposal which had been made by the Director-General of the Post Office of India that the maximum limit of weight of inland parcels which may be conveyed by post should be reduced from 2,000 tolas (25 seers) to 800 tolas (10 seers). In support of this proposal it was urged that in view of the facilities which were now available to the public for the transmission of heavy parcels by railway it was no longer necessary to despatch parcels exceeding ten seers in weight by post. Such parcels were a source of considerable inconvenience to the Post Office, especially in cases where steamer or tonga services or bhungy runners had to be employed for the purpose. Moreover, it appeared from the statistics which had been collected that heavy parcels were sent through the Post Office only to a very limited extent. Figures supplied by the Director-General showed that only about 1,700 parcels of more than ten seers in weight were received from the public for conveyance by posting in 1906-07.

2. When the replies of the various Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations were received it was found that the majority of these bodies were generally in favour of the proposal. Some objection to the withdrawal of what was alleged to be a facility to trade were, however, put forward. The principal objections raised were as follows :—

(a) That in 1907 a considerable increase was believed to have occurred in the number of heavier parcels carried over the number conveyed in the previous year; (b) that the withdrawal of the concession would cause inconvenience to members of the public, who live off the railway.

3. The Director-General of the Post Office was instructed to examine the statistics of the parcel traffic of 1907-08. The examination made has shown that the total number of private parcels exceeding 800 tolas in weight posted during that year was 1,128 as compared with 1,700 posted in the preceding year, and of these only one half had to be conveyed from the office of posting to the office of destination over runner and tonga lines. It is clear, therefore, that not only has the traffic in heavy parcels not increased, but that it has actually diminished by about a third in one year. No serious inconvenience to the public can, therefore, be apprehended, and it may be added that a large proportion of the heavy parcels actually sent could no doubt be made up into a larger number of lighter parcels, which would not exceed in weight the proposed limit of 800 tolas.

4. The Government of India have accordingly decided that from the 1st October, 1908, the limit of weight of private inland parcels carried by the post should be reduced to 800 tolas. From the same date the limit of weight of official parcels will be raised from 600 to 800 tolas, so that the limits may be uniform.

PRESIDENCY-PARSI MATCH.

With a deluge of rain falling that shows no sign of stopping and threatens to turn into a lake a pitch that never erred on the side of dryness and to put an effectual end to the match, it may not be out of place to recapitulate briefly the events of the two days' cricket. To begin with, both sides were handicapped by the enforced absence of one of their best players—players in each case who were likely to show up particularly well on the Bombay wicket. Cheetham was called back to Karachi on business that admitted of no delay and Warden is down with fever. Both men are undoubtedly great bowlers on the slow Bombay wicket. Cheetham knows every inch of it and it suits his slows peculiarly well. Warden's bowling at Poona last week was magnificent and the pitch yesterday—and the day before still more—must have given him far more assistance than the hard one of Poona. In the field there is not much to choose between the two, while Cheetham is undoubtedly the better batsman. Comparisons are invidious ; but I have made the foregoing remarks in order to point out to those who insist that Warden's presence would "have made all the difference," that the loss of Cheetham was no less serious to the Presidency. We have had in addition to bear the loss of Captain Turner, whose untimely removal robbed us of a tower of strength ! Again, both sides were handicapped by the indisposition of their best batsman. Greig has been, and is far from well, and up till the last minute it was doubtful if he could play. However he decided to play and I refer you to the score if you do not know what he has done. To play innings of 39 and 83 not out on successive days in Bombay against the Parsi bowling is no small feat in itself, but to do so when feeling far from fit at a time when every shot is watched with breathless anxiety and with the debacle at Poona still fresh in the memory is a feat of which even so great a batsman as Greig may feel justly proud. The knowledge that Greig is "going strong and looks like stopping there" is about the greatest stimulant that the Presidency team and its supporters can have, and one only had to be in the Gymkhana to see how his efforts were appreciated. On the other side K. M. Mistry has been troubled with fever and is far from being himself. On Thursday he worked hard with the ball and in the field under trying conditions, and everyone admired the plucky way in which he stuck to his guns. Yesterday morning he failed with the bat and was feeling so seedy just before tiffin that he had to come in and lie down for awhile. Bad luck for him and for his side. I hope a night's rest will go far towards setting him right.

Now to come to the game, which has been about as full of incident and interest as one could wish. The Presidency won the toss and Greig and Heath and later Greig and Airy played sound cricket and wore the first sharp edge off the bowling. Townend following, was missed before he had scored. He was obviously nervous and took some time to get going, and even then carried on very quietly till he suddenly took it into his head to knock the Gymkhana roof about and helped himself to two 4's and a 2 in the same over.

I always said that Townend could bat and thank him for vindicating me so convincingly ? He proceeded to collect 69 of the best, helped by Rutter, who played an invaluable innings of 21. When the Presidency were well on the way to the second century Sprott determined to take advantage of the failing light and the weariness of the Parsis after a day in the field and gave orders to the later batsmen to hit or get out. They hit with more or less success, and got out, leaving the Parsis half-an-hour's batting in face of a total of 195. Milne and Joy were on the spot and the close of play showed Daruwala and Elchidana out with a score of runs on the board. The supporters of the Presidency went to bed feeling better than they had felt for years—their team had their tails up and were out to do great things, but I admit I hardly looked to see an hour's cricket such as the Parsee innings afforded. Milne and Joy bowling like heroes, swerving in the air and turning a bit too; in fact Joy's dismissal of Masani was humorous. Mistry and Meherhomji both fell to Milne, and the whole side was out for 52, no batsman reaching double figures. Milne 5 wickets for 21, Joy 5 for 29 ! The follow-on saved by 6 runs. Judging by the standard of the first innings the match might easily have been all over by now. As it is, rain looks like robbing the Presidency of a certain victory. However, my fears may be premature and misplaced.

To continue. Greig and Airy opened for the Presidency and the latter stayed some time for a modest trio. (21-1-3). Turner joined Greig and the pair were undefeated when rain stopped play soon after 4-30. Greig was at his best, scoring by beautiful shots all round the wicket and only very skilful placing of the field prevented his being well past the century. Turner, not quite comfortable at first, settled down well and played good cricket, though he has not the same variety of strokes as Greig. I only hope that they may have a chance of continuing to-day.

One word of congratulation to Sprott on the success of his tactics. It takes a bold man to throw away wickets in a Presidency Match, especially in face of the series of Parsee victories of late years. One has seen big scores by the Parsees and collapses on the part of the Presidency so often that one could not but watch the experiment with considerable qualms. However, it succeeded brilliantly, a and in face of success who shall say that it was not the right thing to do! That it was done speaks volumes for the mutual confidence of the skipper and his team.

An especially satisfactory feature of the match has been the very decided success of the younger players. Though Greig is still "facile princeps" with the bat, yet Townend's 69 and Joy's performance with the ball show that there is no lack of rising talent. Both are new to Presidency cricket this year and we look for great things from both in the future. Turner and Airy, though not new to the game, have many years' cricket to look forward to as have Heath and Cooper ; while the stewarts of the older brigade, Greig, Sprott, Rutter, Milne—etc.—are still going strong as ever. On the whole, the prospect of the Presidency for the years to come are far from unfavourable. I am loth to sound an inharmonious note, but it is only right to remark on one outrageous appeal (presumably for l-b-w) against Greig. No doubt his opponents are as glad to see Greig dismissed as his supporters are to see him going strong, but it is against the best interests of cricket and against all sportsmanlike feeling too to appeal in such cases as that which occurred yesterday, and I only hope that all native teams will take a hint from the Mistry and the Mehtas of to-day and learn to confine themselves to appealing when there is some good reason for it. A word from the skipper, to whom such appeals must necessarily be highly distasteful, would surely go far towards checking indiscriminate "How's that ?"

LECTOR.

THE SHANGHAI OPIUM COMMISSION.

Date of Assembling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The International Commission on the Opium Traffic will assemble at Shanghai on 1st January.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

An Excellent Programme.

THE Girls' Friendly Society is, indeed, fortunate in having such good friends in Bombay. It is not necessary to go back far to remember other occasions on which it has profited by the energies of ladies and gentlemen in Bombay, but it would be necessary to go back a very long way before the time could be found when a better entertainment was given, in aid of any charity, than that at the Empire Theatre last night by a very large company of whom the highest of all praise can be given, that they have profited to the full from the long and trying period of preparation through which they have undergone. Some thirty names appeared on the list of performers, but several of these played dual parts. Mr. Binning, for instance, not only sang, alone and with others, but was responsible for the conduct of the rehearsals and, to a very large extent, for the stage management, and we cannot but congratulate him in filling the role as if to the manner born. Then, too, before we turn to the performance itself it is only right to pay tribute to the unthankful part so well played by Mr. Baker, that of business manager (and more than that) who to our knowledge took the motto of "Ubique" and lived up to it. And finally, not because he was not a performer, but because he filled a part which is frequently overlooked, we wish to draw the attention both of those who attended last night and also of those who are going on Monday to the very excellent work done by Mr. Robinson, who, with the baton, which looks so perfectly easy to wield and which so few know how properly to use, was responsible for the whole of the musical direction and had, we doubt not, the unpleasant task of turning good amateurs into very close resemblance to professionals ; for the conductor is king not only of his orchestra, but of every one who utters a note upon the stage. And one word more of praise to those whose work lay behind the scenes, praise to "Dirzees Ltd," who reaped a bountiful harvest where others had sown—ideas. The dresses were excellent without exception.

To turn to the performance, as usual, it was divided into two parts, the first a nigger minstrel troupe, the second not a series of appearances and disappearances from the stage, but a gay cafe scene, from the members of which ladies and gentlemen came forward and gave their "turns" (this is where the art of the producer showed best) just, as it seemed, when they wanted to. We wish we knew whom to thank for so admirable an arrangement.

The first part of the programme consisted chiefly of coon songs, though not all. Although we shall have something to say of most of the performers, but it is not necessary to take them in order, in fact it is undesirable, for undoubtedly it is necessary to speak first of Mrs. Binning, who scored the success of the evening, first singing "Never Mind the Weather," which brought her a long echoing call for an encore, and later a magnificently rendered "Peaceful England" from "Merrie England," a song of the class which will last through generations and be handed down in no distant Tears as one of the songs of the nation. If a song be worthy of that, its rendering is a big task, and Mrs. Binning's rendering earned the gratitude of the whole house. It is not placing things out of their order of merit to refer next to Mrs. Paterson Brown's songs "De Ole Folks at Home" and "Sambo." Both are well known, though probably the former best, and therefore most popular ; but if "Sambo" were taken just a shade slower it should give the older favourite a hard race, for Mrs. Paterson Brown not only sang it vivaciously, but acted it well too, which is so essential a part of all coon songs. To adjudge between Mr. Binning, Mr. Cassels, and Mr. Croft is difficult. Mr. Binning gets his effort by so much hard work that it seems almost unfair to compare him with Mr. Cassels, whose Scotch is of a brand which should be stocked at every concert, but two pro share honours equally, and having decided that it is quite impossible to give precedence to the third of the trio, Mr. Croft, because he excels equally, only in a different way. We have seen Mr. Croft dance before more vigorously, but last night he timed his dancing to his mode of singing, that laziness which after all is energy, for it always gets "right there." Mr. Cassels scored heavily with "We Pairted on the Shore" and "I wish I had some one to love me," both excellent ditties, while Mr. Binning was best in "It's a way we have in the army" the popular march song though he and Mr. Cassels missed no points in their topical duet—brought right up-to-date to the latest hour. To Mr. Croft's "cake walk" we have referred and though we have said we have seen him dance more energetically it would be extremely dangerous to say that he would improve on it by altering it in any way. Of a different kind of entertainment was the dance in the earlier part of the evening, a medley of minuet, and Highland fling. The dance was by Mesdames Coombs, De Berry, Paterson-Brown and Stevens and Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders and we hope that Mr. and Mrs. Coombs may be prevailed upon to repeat the minuet at full length some other time, for in the few steps allowed to that portion of the item they proved how excellent they were. Mr. Cottrell had a misfortune with his banjo in his solo, but the two banjo quartette by Mrs. Paterson-Brown (who really played a guitar and not a banjo) and Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell and Jackson went excellently. Mr. Cuthbert sang, "Who's dat a-callin'" and Mr. West "Marching through Georgia," while Mr. Cottrell besides playing hard on the banjo sang "Yeomen of England for which, however, his voice is hardly strong enough. We have given praise to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Binning for marshalling the talent so well, and we must give praise too to the chorus for performing so briskly and backing everything up so well.

The house was full on all sides last night and we are pleased to hear that there are few, if any, seats left for Monday's performance.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army—Major J. B. Chatterton to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Supply and Transport—F. Echlin and W. J. Tobin to be Sub-Conductors, Ordnance, Southern Circle.

Mr. A. H. Evans is absorbed in the Sub-Conductor's grade.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Borgonka is permitted to resign.

Hon. Capt. J. P. Finnimore retires with effect from May last and Hon. Capt L. Falkland from 15th proximo.

FORRIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. B. Dew is posted as Political Agent, Gilgit.

Lieutenant C. S. H. Roberts is appointed Assistant Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, and granted six months' furlough.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Anglo-Indian Weddings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE "Times" must be congratulated on its "scoop" in connection with the opening of the Medina extension of the remarkable Railway which at no very distant date is to be carried to the very gates of Mecca. The greatest of our English journals is not fond of blowing its own trumpet—really great institutions and really great men seldom are—they prefer to let their merits speak for themselves. But on this occasion the "Times" departs from its customary reserve and plumes itself not only upon a fine piece of journalistic enterprise but on its singular luck. Commenting on the graphic description it publishes of the ceremony in question, the "Times" says :—"It is probably—almost certainly—the first telegram ever sent from that sacred and still mysterious city to any newspaper. It is unquestionably the first telegram ever sent from the city that was Mahomet's burial-place to a journal published in a Christian land. Moreover, it has the further unique characteristic of being the only telegram ever sent from Medina which was handed in and transmitted throughout in the English language. Perhaps no incident shows more vividly than this the extraordinary change which has been wrought in the Ottoman Empire by the recent revolution. Had the Hedjaz Railway been opened a few weeks earlier, it is very doubtful whether any European newspaper would have been permitted to send a formally accredited representative to the ceremony." Another of the "Times'" representatives was permitted to inspect the line as far as Medina Saleh, but no farther. Indeed" until the day when the new era dawned in Turkey, there seemed very little prospect that an event of mometous interest, not only to the Mahomedan world, but to people of all nations, could be made the subject of a telegram from the Holy City itself to London. The dramatic revival of constitutionalism in Turkey alone made the transmission of such a despatch possible. The Turkish revolution and the opening of the Hedjaz Railway have, in fact, become quite unexpectedly, but very conspicuously, associated together." One of the speakers at the inauguration of the line made the happy remark that "the Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalif had granted a Constitution to his people," and the wonderful enthusiasm displayed by the representative Moslem crowds on Tuesday was due apparently quite as much to the political enfranchisement of the Sultan's secular subjects as to the pride legitimately felt by what may be called his spiritual followers, foreigners as well as Turks, in the progress of an undertaking which indirectly reflects credit on all Mahomedans. Still the interest taken by Mussalmans in the railway itself is, as you in Bombay need not be reminded, intense, how intense was shown by the fact that the multitude at Medina would not be satisfied until Mukhtar Bey, the engineer of the Medina section of the line, and Marshal Kiazim Pasha, the enlightened man who has been chosen as new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, solemnly vowed to press forward the completion of the railway to Mecca. Some surprise has been expressed here that the amount contributed to this great work by the fifty million Mahomedans of India is only about £20,000 ; possibly our Moslem fellow-subjects did not care to become too prominently identified with the project for fear of offending the British *raj*. However that may be, no such fears can operate now. Every day we receive fresh evidence of the fact that the new regime in Turkey is animated by feelings of the most friendly character to this country, and one of the most gratifying proofs of this good feeling is shown in the cold shoulder that is being given to all plotters against our continued occupation of Egypt. The Young Turks have the sense to recognise the incalculable benefits that have been conferred on the land of the Pharaohs by the British nation—benefits that they themselves would have liked to share—and the folly of attempting to interfere with the *status quo*.

THE BRITISH ASS.

After the Dublin Horse Show the "British Ass," to quote the irreverent description of that great annual gathering which, if it does nothing else, serves as a standing refutation of the famous sneer of Napoleon that we are merely a nation of shop-keepers, that is, a people with a soul only fit for material things. It would perhaps have been more fitting if the meeting of the Association in the Irish capital had had an Irishman as President, but failing a native of the sister isle a better choice than that of Mr. Francis Darwin was hardly possible, and his opening address was exactly the kind of thing to appeal to a people so rich in imagination. The prosaic has no charm for our poetical neighbours and fellow-subjects, and there was nothing in Mr. Darwin's elocution that was prosaic. His work, as he reminded the crowded audience in the great hall of the Royal University, deals with the movement of plants, and it was with this subject that he began. The phrase "movements" does not cover the scope of his remarks ; a more suitable description would be consciousness in plants. The "Mail's" correspondent in an excellent summary of the address, which occupies a page of the "Times," says the argument of Mr. Darwin was that plants must be classed as animals in the way they respond to touch, and he went on to say that because men are animals, they can get a certain insight into the behaviour of plants. He advanced proof to show that plants have memory, can develop habits and behave differently according to what we may call their mood. He went so far as to argue that there is in plants something that corresponds very nearly to the nervous system of animals, and that they are quite as sensitive to certain

agencies as animals and quite as capable of telegraphing from one part of the organism to another. This is putting it in clear language and without the scientific terminology used by the learned speaker. "It is impossible," he said, "to know whether or not plants are conscious; but it is consistent with the doctrine of continuity that in all living things there is something psychic, and if we accept this point of view we must believe that in plants there exists a faint copy of what we know as consciousness in ourselves." An illustration he gave of the existence of what is called the mnemic factor is so interesting as to be worth reproducing. "If," he said, "a sleeping plant is placed in a dark room after it has gone to sleep at night, it will be found next morning in the light position, and will again assume the nocturnal position as evening comes on. We have, in fact, what seems to be a habit built by the alternation of day and night. The plant normally drops its leaves at the stimulus of darkness and raises them at the stimulus of light. But here we see the leaves rising and falling in the absence of the accustomed stimulation. Since this change of position is not due to external conditions it must be the result of the internal conditions which habitually accompany the movement. This is the characteristic of habit—namely, a capacity, acquired by repetition, of reacting to a fraction of the original environment." It was to be expected that Mr. Darwin should be reminded that his theories bring us back to the "loves of the plants" and that there is a new meaning in the lines of the gifted mystic who wrote: "Mountain, hill, earth and sea, cloud, meteor and star are men seen afar." But if the President of the Association soared in the regions of speculation, the Presidents of the Sections of the Association have brought us back to the earth in the eminently practical addresses which they delivered yesterday. To the man in the street the address of Professor William Ridgeway, President of the Anthropological Section, will probably prove of most interest, not that it is not deserving of attention by men of light and leading. Indeed in one part it peculiarly appeals to the latter, if in that category we can include present-day legislators. At the outset he referred to the influence of climate and environment on race-type, and pointed to the case of the descendants of the English settlers in New England who are gradually approximating to the American Indian type, and to that of the Boers who in 150 years have parted with the Dutch build and have become a tall and weedy race. From this he passed to the question of individual breeding and environment. Like many other scientific men he is no lover of some of the more marked tendencies of modern legislation. A great French author and thinker said many years ago that the triumph of Democracy meant the triumph of mediocrity. Professor Ridgeway scouts the idea of a man's habits being changed by legislation and scoffs at temperance reformers for urging that if Spaniards, Italians and other Southern Europeans are sober, there is no reason why Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen should not be equally temperate. There is a reason, according to Professor Ridgeway. "This appeal," he says, "depends unfortunately on the false assumption that the natives of these islands enjoy the same climate as the people of the sunny south. All across Northern Europe and Asia there is a universal love of strong drink, which is not the mere outcome of vicious desires, but of climatic law. This view derives additional support from the well authenticated fact that one of the chief characteristics of the descendants of British settlers in Australia is their strong teetotalism." Although the world has been ringing with the doctrine of natural selection and the survival of the fittest for nearly half a century, no statesman ever dreams of taking these great principles into consideration when devising any scheme of education or social reform. On the contrary, it is a fundamental assumption in all our educational and social reforms that all men are born with equal capacities; that there is no difference in this respect between the average child of the labourer, sprung from many generations of labourers, and one born of many generations of middle or upper class progenitors: and it is held that all that is necessary to make the children of the working classes equal, if not superior, to the children of the *bourgeois* is the same food, the same clothing, and the same educational advantages. Professor Ridegway will not accept this for a moment. "The middle and upper classes are in the main sprung from ancestors with better physique, courage, and moral, and who have generation after generation been brought up in a better moral atmosphere than the children of the masses. The ranks are also continually being reinforced by the best of the working classes. But this is not due to any educational ladder provided in modern times, for the process has always been at work, though of course its action has been distinctly aided by modern legislation." Then there is some good in modern legislation, and he rather gives himself away when he admits that he has no exact statistics on this complex subject. What he says about the sad lot of the middle classes, however, is quite true. The children of the working classes are, he points out, educated at the cost of the State; the offspring of the wastrels are given free meals; and already there are demands that they should be clothed at the expense of the ratepayers and that the parents should even be paid for providing them with lodging. It is not impossible that before long these demands will be conceded by either party in the State. The heavy additional expense incurred in this policy falls upon the middle-class ratepayers and taxpayers, who have to feed, educate, and clothe their own children at their own expense. The heavy burden of taxation entailed by this policy, falling as it does with special weight on the middle classes, renders it more difficult each year for the young men and the young women in that class to marry before 30, for they naturally shrink from the expense of bringing up large or even moderate-sized families. Our legislators, he tells us, are bad stockmasters, for they are selecting to continue the race the most unfit, physically and morally, whilst they discourage more and more the increase of what has been proved to be the outcome of a long process of natural selection. But the Professor does not say what he would do with the "unfit." Should they be put in the lethal chamber?

ANGLO-INDIAN MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Christopher W. Brodrick Birdwood of the 6th Gurkha Rifles, son of Colonel W. Spiller Birdwood, late Commandant of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and grandson of the late General Christopher Birdwood, one time Commissariat General, Bombay, with Miss Helen Bourdillon, daughter of the late Rev. B. K. Bourdillon, a brother of Mr. Bernard Bourdillon, I.C.S., was celebrated on Wednesday at St. John's Church, Tunbridge Wells. The officiating clergy were Rev. H. H. Gibbon, Chaplain of Balliol College, Oxford, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. H. E. Eardley, Vicar of St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, cousin of the bride. The bride was given away by the Rev. F. Bourdillon, her uncle, and her bridesmaids were Miss Nicolette Bourdillon, her cousin, Miss Eleanor and Miss Gladys Birdwood, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Ida Walpole and Miss Violet Billinghurst. The bestman was Captain Richard Birdwood, a son of the late Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I. The bride wore a gown of cream coloured satin trimmed with silver embroidery and orange blossom, and over all a veil of Brussels lace. The bridesmaids wore frocks of ivory coloured silk with picture hats with hat-pins of gold representing a Gurkha Kukrie, and all carried bouquets of white heather and roses and lilies of the valley. The service was entirely choral, the church being also beautifully decorated with roses, carnations, gypsophylla, etc. The reception afterwards given by the bride's mother and aunt, Mrs. B. K. Bourdillon and Miss Gibbon, at the Byng Hall, presented a very great gathering of Anglo-Indians, the invited guests including Sir James and Lady Bourdillon, the Rev. F. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. F. W. Bourdillon and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bourdillon, Mrs. T. Bourdillon, Mr. Gerard Bourdillon, Major and Mrs. Gibbon, Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon, the Rev. and Mrs. Eardley, Sir George and Lady Birdwood, Mrs. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birdwood, Dr. and Mrs. Roger Birdwood, Major and Mrs. Halid Birdwood, General and Mrs. Thorn, Colonel and Mrs. Bayly, and Colonel and Mrs. Stuart, all uncles and aunts of the bridegroom!!! Captain I. McConaghy and Captain W. McConaghy, R.A.M.C., Mr. G. F. Shephard, I.C.S., late Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay, the parents of Mrs. William Spiller Birdwood, Sir James Wynne, K.C.B., and Lady Wynne, General Marsh, Colonel Marsh Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Colonel and Mrs. Rossiter, Colonel and Mrs. Candy, Colonel and Mrs. Mose, Colonel and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Crawford, Major and Mrs. Buckle, Major and Mrs. Ducat, Major and Mrs. James, Captain and Mrs. Woodburn, Captain and Mrs. Chamley, Captain and Mrs. Perkins, Captain Fleming, I.M.S., Captain Champion and Mr. Duncan, both of the 5th Gurkhas, and Messrs. Hackett, Beaman and Cornish, all of the 6th Gurkhas; Canon and Mrs. Waugh, Canon and Mrs. Streatfield, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boultbee, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Townsend, the Rev. G.M. and Mrs. Bevan, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Billinghurst, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baskerville, etc., altogether not less than 200 people attending. The presents were unusually numerous, including the considerate cheques from rich uncles and aunts, which are nowadays beginning to be more and more popular as wedding presents; but I think the most interesting of the whole were the books which formed the wedding gift received from Sir George and Lady Birdwood. It consisted of the lives—as told by themselves—of Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood: —inscribed on the fly leaf of the first volume of the Life of Lord Wolseley:—

"To the lives of three great living British Generals, each an exemplary type of the pre-eminent military genius of our race."

Captain Mainwaring Walsh, Worcestershire Regiment, son of the late Colonel Prendergast Walsh, whose name was so well known in the Western Presidency in the eighties, was married in Ireland last week to a daughter of the late Mr. George W. Wilson Slater, D. L., of White Hill, Edgeworthstown and Belle Ville, Tara, co. Meath.

Many friends in Bombay of Lady Farran, widow of a former respected Chief Justice, will be interested in learning that her third son, Mr. Edmond Darley Farran, is to be married on the 23rd instant to Miss Dorothy Davies, second daughter of Mr. E. J. Davies of Haywards End House, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. It will interest Belgaum to know that a marriage has been arranged between Major J. F. Barry, Indian Army, and Mrs. Dingwall Fordyce, widow of a member of the Bengal Forest Department.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A curious case of loss of memory by a young woman who has apparently some connection with Bombay is engaging attention. Attired in a ball dress with grey kimono coat she arrived at Southend, the popular watering place in the Thames estuary, by the last train on Saturday night, and being in a dazed condition was spoken to in a kindly manner by the railway officials. Their questions were met by blank stares, and finally she was placed under the care of the sisters in charge of a Church Army Home. She was and is unable to give any account of herself, the only words she utters being "Annette" and "Bombay." In consequence of the publicity given to the case she has been identified by relatives as Miss Daisey Freer. She was to have gone to Bombay at the end of this month, but her friends know nothing of any Annette.

The article in the *Times* on the proposed establishment of a bureau of information for the benefit of Indian students together with the co-ordination as far as may be of the National Indian Association, the Northbrook Society and the East India Association—why the East India Association?—does not tell us anything that was previously unknown except that a final decision on the subject may be expected very shortly. That a bureau is wanted is patent to all who have any knowledge of the matter. That the various little societies which interest themselves in the welfare of Indian sojourners within our gates have a tendency to overlap is equally obvious, but I hesitate to express any opinion as to the scheme for bringing them all under one roof until we are put in possession of the details.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

Karachi-Kotri Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Manager, N.-W. Railway, in reply to the Karachi Chamber's letter asking what steps it was proposed to take to place the Karachi-Kotri section of the line out of reach of all possibility of damage by flood-water in future, also what steps have been and were proposed to be taken to ensure the maintenance of unbroken communication with the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies, states that in order to obviate a recurrence of the recent flood damages on the line it had been decided to undertake certain protective and bridge works on the Karachi-Kotri section, that at present it was impossible to give a definite reply in regard to the remedial measure it was proposed to take on the Colony and Multan Sections as he was awaiting the result of the investigation by engineers, and that whilst floods in the Punjab and Sind this year were probably without parallel, he was fully convinced of the necessity of rendering communication with Karachi safe even against such exceptional occurrence, and that every endeavour would be made to secure this result.

The Manager, N.-W. Railway, having enquired from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce as to the prospects of traffic to and from Karachi after the rains are over, the latter body informed him that up to the end of the year the exports will be less, but from January to March they will probably be more, and that imports will be the same as last year.

THE Bishop of Bombay left London on September 1 for Oban.

THE PRESS SHOOTING CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

In the Simla shooting case, before Mr. Darling, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, to-day, counsel appeared as before.

Nanak Chand, a draughtsman of the Public Works Department, was called as a formal witness to prove the plan.

Raghoo Singh, a clerk in Messrs. Kellner and Co., said: Mr. Davie had hold of Mr. Press by the throat, and was pressing him over the corner of the table, when I came in from where Mr. Davie used to sit. The struggle continued right through the Babu room to the outer doors. The curtain was up. Mr. Davie said that 'Perhaps I am wounded by a bullet.' Mr. Davie always speaks to me in English. After the police had left, Mr. Davie made this remark. There was a policeman present at the time. He is always there. The man who signed the envelope in which the revolver was kept is my friend. I don't know whether the words between Mr. Davie and Mr. Press were in anger. The havildar wrote the report in Urdu. I gave my answers both in English and Urdu. Mr. Cooke, Inspector of Police then arrived. Mr. Press was hurt before me over the eye. Blood was flowing from the wound. I did not see the pistol at the time of the struggle. I saw the pistol afterwards. I didn't see Mr. Davie wounded. Mr. Press came in and asked if Mr. Davie was in. I said, "yes." Afterwards I heard a shot. I never asked the police to return my statement, nor said that the Sahib (Davie) did not wish me to make any statement.

Subba Singh deposed as follows: I was in Kellner's at the time of the quarrel. I am a storekeeper. I heard a shot fired. I went away. Maharaj Kishin Press came through the Babus' door and went to Davie's room. A short time afterwards, I heard a pistol shot. I didn't see Mrs. Press at that time. Mrs. Press came in the morning. She came to buy goods. She paid cash. She came about 11 a. m. She came and bought bacon. I saw Mr. Press coming out.

Cross-examination reserved.

Heera Singh deposed as follows: I was outside Kellner's when Press came back. I then went towards the Post Office, near Sullivan's shop. I heard a pistol shot. I heard a row at Kellner's, then came back to Kellner's. I heard that Mr. Davie was wounded. I called the police to see what had happened. When the police arrived, Mr. Davie pushed Mr. Press out. Then I and the police entered inside. I saw Mr. Davie and Mrs. Press in the room. Mr. Press again entered with the police. I asked Mr. Davie why he hit Mr. Press, and he replied I did not hit Mr. Press, but that he got hurt accidentally. I saw a revolver in Mr. Davie's hand. I was employed in Kellner's two years ago. Mrs. Press went away by the back door, before the revolver was sealed in an envelope. There was something in Mr. Press's hand when he entered. I don't know what it was. Mr. Press was beaten severely and a lot of blood was flowing. I thought Mr. Davie had shot Mr. Press, because of the quantity of blood; there was a lot of blood. There was no stick in Mr. Press's hand.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Dunne, Assistant Surgeon of the Walker Hospital, stated as follows:—

The operation on Mr. Davie was performed by Major Heard, in my presence, and a bullet was extracted. I took possession of the bullet. I gave the bullet to Mr. Goldney. The bullet (produced) looks like that bullet. Mr. Davie remained in hospital from the 22nd August to the 5th September. The night Sister on duty told me next morning that Mr. Press had called about 1 in the morning.

Mr. T. Cooke, Inspector of Police, Simla, said: I know the accused. He made a complaint to me on the 23rd July last, also another one on the 22nd August last. When I examined the head Babu of Kellner's he refused to say anything until he had seen Mr. Davie. Information was brought to me that a murder had been committed at Kellner's. There were about a dozen people outside Kellner's. Press had a wound on his forehead from which blood was flowing, and one also on his head. From his appearance, his collar and tie being disarranged, I should say that he had been seized by the throat. He was very anxious to know if Mrs. Press was still inside the shop. I dont think he had a hat on. The clerk said: "We will send Mr. Davie first and then we will be able to tell you." Mr. Ward, acting for Davie, took out the revolver from the safe. Mr. Saunders brought me the keys. By the order of the District Magistrate the accused was arrested on the District Superintendent of Police's information. The District Superintendent of Police sent me to report the facts to Major Douglas, District Magistrate, who said "Take Davie and Press before Mr. Reece, Assistant Commissioner, and get heavy security from both." I didn't discover Davie till Sunday evening, when somebody telephoned that he was in hospital.

The case is postponed till to-morrow.

OOTACAMUND RAILWAY.

Opening for Passenger Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Railway to Ootacamund became an accomplished fact on the 15th instant, when the new line was opened for passenger traffic with a service of four trains each way daily. The terminus is at present at Fernhill, but as construction trains are now working, a permanent station will be rapidly completed. The line now opened is eleven miles long and the rise is 1,681 feet to the summit at Manganakorai, which an inscription shows to be 7,300 feet above sea level. Ootacamund has thus become the first hill station in India reached by metre-gauge railway.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

On the subject of amending the Indian Companies Act, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce hold that it will be difficult to make out a case for prompt legislation, doubting whether the need for re-issuing the redeemed debentures is so pressing and inability to redeem so irksome as to necessitate immediate action. They still hold, therefore, to their original view, that it will be time enough for the Indian Government to act, when the English Consolidating Act has been passed.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

To be held at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

The President (the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose) and Secretaries (Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha and Daji Abaji Khare) of the Surat Convention Committee have, under the transitory provisions of the Constitution, accepted the invitation of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to hold the session of the Indian National Congress during the ensuing Christmas at Madras.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

In reference to the train murder, Major Sangster, Indian Army, who was in the next carriage to Miss Taylor at the time of the murder, writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette." He says that after the arrival of the train in the early morning at Multan, and after it had been some time in the station, he happened to look into the next carriage and discovered a body. The windows were all open, but the door locked. He proceeds to ask why there should be continuous footboard allowing entry from one carriage to another from the outside. There seems little doubt the murderer entered and left the carriage by this means. He suggests a better and simpler means of communication with the guard or driver of corridor trains as in Europe and employment of an additional guard on the train, whose dutios should be looking after Europeans, especially ladies and children. It should certainly not be left, he remarks, as in this case, to passengers to quite casually discover perpetration of murder in the next carriage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 18.—Captain Wilson, R. Queens, from Agra.
Capt. Phipps, R.G.A., from England.
Capt. Hempthorn, R.A.M.C., from England.
Lieut. Rothwell, R.A., from England.
Lieut. Sanderson, Oxford, L.I., from England.
Capt. Brown, S, and T. Corps, to Poona.
Major Wodehouse, Worc. Regt., from South Africa.
Lieut. Dobson, from England.
Major Cleny, 125th Rifles, from Poona.
Lieut. Whittle, Insptr. of Schools, frem Poona

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 18.—Capt. Phipps, R.G.A., to Baragal.
Lieut. Sanderson, Oxford. L.I., to Lucknow.
Capt. Evans, R.E., to England.
Lieut. Greig, 42 Deoli Regt., to Deoli.
Lieut. Dobson, Worstr. Regt., to Ahmednagar.
Major Cleny, 125th Rifles, to Aden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Lieut.-Colonel Reynon, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is appointed 2nd in Command, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles,

Lieutenant Marryat, Royal Engineers, is transferred, from the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Corps to the Military Works Services, and posted to the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Approval has been given to the resignation of their Commissions by Lieut. Segrave, Royal Irish Regiment, and 2nd Lieut. Haig, the Black Watch.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Haines, York and Lancaster Regiment.

An exchange is sanctioned between Major Hill, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, India, and Major Ouseley, D.S.O. 36th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Sheffield.

Captain C.E. Blanford, No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to the 30th Mauntain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Radcliffe, Dorsetshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, *vice* Captain Potter, whose tenure expires on the 16th instant.

Lieutenant Elliott, 20th Infantry, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Roberts, on leave.

Major Younghusband, 19th Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 23rd Cavalry.

The following moves will take place under revised relief programmes now sanctioned for coming season:—R. G. A. companies—No. 60 to Bombay, 70 to Fort William, 75 to Aden, 76 to Karachi, 85 to Aden, 104 to Quetta, 81 to Roorkee. Also Indian Infantry—114th Mahrattas to stand fast at Poona instead of going to Baroda and 96th Russell's Infantry from Poona to go to Baroda instead.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

This week's famine telegrams show that all relief operations are now practically closed in the United Provinces, though a quarter of a million persons are still shown as on gratuitous relief in this area. A fall in flood-grain prices is reported in Central India, but elsewhere no general cheapening has yet occurred.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4, PARIS, SEPTEMBER 5.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

HOME.

Court.—The King is expected home from Marienbad to-morrow.—The King of Spain took part in a polo match on Monday at Rugby.

British Association.—The British Association met on Wednesday in Dublin. In his presidental address, Mr. Francis Darwin spoke of the movements of plants, and the relation between these movements and permanent changes of form. He described the dim beginnings of habit or unconscious memory found in plants and the lowest animals.

Drama.—"Pete," a dramatized version of "The Manxman," by Hall Caine and L. W. Parker, was produced at the Lyceum on Monday; "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" by J. K. Jerome, at the St. James's on Tuesday; and "Idols" at the Garrick on Wednesday.

Earl's court is to be the scene of a "Golden West and American Industries Exhibition" next year.

Ecclesiastical.—The Primate, in a letter on the Lambeth Conference, says that while its conclusions will carry great weight, only the local administrative authorities can put them in force.—"Lex" criticizes the Bishop of Worcester for establishing a Dean and Chapter at Coventry.—Cardinals are arriving in London for the Eucharistic Congress.

Ireland.—Vice-Admiral Curzon Howe countermanded the proposed naval visit to Galway, the chairman of the guardians having decribed such visits as demorolising. The chairman has withdrawn the remark but the visit cannot now be made.—In the first six months of this year there were 418 cattle-drives and 75 cases of firing.—Indictable offences for the whole of Ireland, which fell from 9,728 in 1905 to 9,465 in 1906 further declined to 9,418 in 1907.—The Irish Unionist alliance at its annual meeting last week protested against the Government's encouragement of crime. The National Directory had its annual meeting on Tuesday.

Journalism.—The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was opened at Manchester on Monday.

Labour.—Herr Bebel has written deprecating the proposed labour visit to Germany; but the proposal is to be carried out.

Mining Engineers.—The annual meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers was held on Wednesday in Edinburgh. A resolution was come to to remove the headquarters of the institution from Newcastle to London.

Motors.—The Automobile Club's committee has decided to persist in holding the Four Inch Motor Car Race in the Isle of Man.

Naval and Military.—A German torpedo boat's arrival in the Tyne last week stopped the naval manœuvres then in progress.—The King's prize at the National Artillery Association's Dover meeting on Saturday was won by the E. Riding Company.—Colonel B. G. Gordon-Gilmour succeeds Lord St. Levan in command of the Grenadier Guards.—Our Military correspondent writes on the Cavalry manœuvres.

Political.—Lord Londonderry and Lord Hugh Cecil spoke on Saturday at Stockton-on-Tees.

Wales.—Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr Churchill attended the opening of the National Eisteddfod at Llangollen on Tuesday.

Wills.—Mr. R. W. Edwards, a London stationer, has left two-thirds of his £95,767 to charity.—The estate of Mr. John Wallace is valued at £289,125; Mr. S. Toye, £122,669; Mr. D. McLean, £252,489; Mr. J. Best, £351,168; Mr. A. Lister, £147,130; Mr. W. Bemrose, £92,393; Mr. G. Cooper, £288,519; and Mrs. Churton, £131,191.

SPORTING.

Cricket.—Last week Gloucestershire beat Hants, Derbyshire beat Northampton, Lancs beat Leicestershire, and Kent beat the Philadelphians. Several matches were drawn owing to rain. Nor could any of this week's county games be brought to a definite issue. In the match at Bournemouth, between Hampshire and Middlesex, play was abandoned. Leicestershire drew with Surrey, Gloucestershire with Sussex, and Yorkshire with M.C.C.

Football.—The season was opened on Tuesday, when a number of matches in the English League Championship were played.—The British Rugby team beat Queensland on Saturday.

Golf.—F. McLeod has won the U. S. Open Championship.—Mr. G. Renwick, Jun., of Porthcawl, has won the Amateur Championship of Wales.

Motor Yachting.—The Motor Yacht Club regatta and Olympic races were held on Friday and Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In Melbourne, where the American battleships arrived on Saturday, Sydney's welcome has been practically repeated.—The Federal Premier is anxious about the non receipt of the Admiralty's alternative scheme regarding a substitute for the naval subsidy. Speaking at a dinner given by the Royal Yacht Club at Melbourne to the American officers, he said that as America was unable to take a first place in the world until she had a first-class navy, so Australia could not be content ultimately to accept defence at any other hands but her own.—The survey for the Transcontinental railway is expected to reach the South Australian frontier within two months.

Canada.—The Federal elections are expected early in November. Liberal, estimate that Sir W. Laurier's majority will not fall below 25 or 35.—Harvest reports are favourable.—A great rush for land took place on Tuesday, when the odd-number sections in the districts of Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Humboldt, Battleford, and Red Deer were thrown open.—The July figures for immigration show a decrease of 15,009, or 57 per cent.

Cook Islands.—Some of the islanders will not submit to New Zealand's rule.

South Africa.—A meeting of Indians at Durban on Saturday asked the Imperial Government to veto the proposed legislation on traders' licences.—Several Natal Indians who did not comply with orders to leave the Transvaal were deported to the Natal border. They persisted in re-crossing the frontier, and were arrested.—A proposal to take a "referendum" on the closer union question is before the Natal Parliament.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President on Monday received the American winners of Olympic Games, who had had a tremendous welcome in New York.

The Anti-Gambling Law in New York was obeyed on Saturday, when the Futurity Stakes race was run. The Governor of New Jersey threatens to suppress defiant Sunday liquor selling by military force—A crusade against street noises in New York is in progress.

The floods in the South have destroyed at least 60 lives, and a vast amount of property. This our correspondent says, is a fresh proof of the necessity for the formation of a Federal forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains.

FOREIGN

Austria-Hungary—The Austrian Minister of Agriculture has resigned, on the promulgation of the Servian treaty.

Egypt.—The editor of "El Lewa" has been acquitted on appeal.

France.—Our Paris correspondent describes experiments in the feeding of the Army.—The postcard industry is in a bad way, and the Government being asked to halve the postage rate, which is now 1d., as on letters.—A soldier has been court-martialled for trying to black-mail President Roosevelt.—A band of Chinese pirates, on its way to surprise a French post in Upper Tonking, was caught between two fires and lost 39 killed.

Germany.—The Emperor, speaking at Strassburg on Sunday, said he rejoiced to express his conviction that the peace of Europe was not in danger.—An International Baptist Congress has been held in Berlin, Dr. Clifford presiding.—A forecast of the new taxes is published.

Russia.—Four University professors have been dismissed by the Governor of Odessa, without being informed of the charge against them.

Spain.—"The Times" publishes two articles on "The Church in Spain." We reproduce the leading article on this subject.

Turkey.—The appointment of foreign advisers is now deprecated in certain circles.—Inter-racial difficulties are being discussed in a conciliatory spirit.—Enver Bey says that Pan-Islamism has no place in the programme of the Young Turk party, which will not interfere with the good work of the British Government in Egypt.—Reshid Effendi, the heir-presumptive, has recovered his freedom.—Greeks complain of the occupation of their churches by Bulgarians.—The Hedjaz railway to Medina was opened on Tuesday. Our Special correspondent sends a description of the impressive ceremonies at the station outside the town, where before sunrise a dense crowd of Musulmans from all quarters of the globe had assembled. The town was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Persia.—At Tabriz the temper of anti-Royalists has been somewhat changed by the growing strength of Ain-ed-Dowleh's forces and the difficulty experienced in financing the revolution. The Caucasian mercenaries, the backbone of the anti-Royalist cause, declare that even if the Royalist troops are successful they will in the last resort destroy a foreign Consulate in the hope of enforcing foreign intervention.

Morocco.—Abdul Aziz makes light of his defeat, and has left Settat, apparently for Casablanca.—An anti-French movement is spreading in Ujda and other parts.—Our correspondent criticizes the German Consul's decision to return to Fez without the knowledge of the other consuls. The French official view is that at this juncture it is a regrettable proceeding, but the French Government refuses to suspect Germany of any contemplated disloyalty. Germany has also suggested to the Powers the recognition of Mulai Hafid. This, too, is the subject of much comment.

Japan.—Mr. Kato has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.—The Government's retrenchment proposals are published.

Shipping.—A great storm caused many casualties on Monday and Tuesday. A ship was wrecked near Swansea, and 20 of her crew were drowned.—Two new steamers are being built for the White Star Line which will be larger, but not faster, than the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania."—The British steamer "Dunearn" has capsized in a typhoon off the Gotos Islands, 52 of the 54 men on board being drowned.

Obituary.—Lord Rosse; Canon Fleming; Sir H. M. Jackson; Rear-Admiral Montgomerie; Major-General Moorsom; Major-General Gunter; Major Gordon Cameron; Sheriff Guthrie; Captain George Herbert; Dr. Lightfoot of Newcastle; Mr. W. J. Stewart; Mr. Archibald Reid; Mr. F. K. Barnes, naval designer; Mr. W. Day, horse-trainer; and Mrs. E. Cassidy, a descendant of Sir. Walter Scott.—"Times."

EARL POULETT MARRIES A GAIETY GIRL.

Another romantic marriage between a member of the peerage and a popular young actress took place on Sept. 2 at St. James's, Piccadilly. The contracting parties were William John Lydstone, seventh Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George, Crewkerne, a lieutenant in the famous Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Sylvia Lilian Storey, daughter of Mr. Fred Storey, the well-known comedian and colleague of the late Fred Leslie and the late Nellie Farren in the Gaiety burlesques. The Earl who has passed his twenty-fifth birthday, having been born on Sept. 11, 1883, while his wife is but nineteen years old.

"What do you think of Sylvia?" The question, says the "Daily Chronicle" of Sept. 3, was on the lips of all the Gaiety girls at the theatre Every one of them, without exception, was not merely surprised, but dumfounded at the brilliant marriage of their popular colleague. Their merry laughter rippled as they discussed the subject with much animation in the presence of a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

"We are awfully pleased about it, of course," remarked Miss Dunbar, an intimate friend of Lady Poulett, who shared her dressing-room at the Gaiety Theatre. "But fancy Sylvia keeping us all in the dark about it like this! She never even hinted to one of us that she was going to get married. I knew that Miss Storey and Earl Poulett were very friendly, and had known each other for about three months, but I certainly thought she was engaged to someone else. I can't tell you how pleasantly surprised I am at her good fortune. She is a charming little girl, quite a baby, you know." Miss Dunbar added, "for she is only eighteen. We all believed she had gone for a week's holiday! It was a clever little deception. We shall miss her greatly. I feel very sorry to lose her, because she was such a favourite with all of us.

"Sakes, but hasn't Sylvia kept it to herself beautifully?" said Miss Mabel Russell. "Artful little monkey," she added good humouredly. "Good-luck to her. I heard only a few days ago that she and Earl Poulett were about to become engaged but never dreamed that she was going to get married so soon as this. I remember now that someone taxed her about it, and Sylvia got awfully cross, saying it was a shame that she could not go about with her young man without folks busying themselves. Well what a delighful 'sell' for us all. Hurrah! I hope she will be very happy." With the further exclamation. "Perhaps I shall be the next," Miss Russell, who was full of merry smiles at her colleague's success, raced to the dressing-room.

A moment later she returned laughing uncontrollably, with a letter, "Could anything be funnier!" she asked our representative. "It has just been sent to me." The letter read thus:—

"Kpong, Gold Coast Colony.

"My dear Mabel Russell.—I saw your photo in the Royal Magazine, and I beg to inform you that I require a wife. Send me favourable reply, your full address, and the names of your parents.—Yours affectionately,

"Eugene O'Hane."

"What luck?" was Miss Russell's comment. "And to come now when Sylvia is a real live countess!"

BODY IN A TRUNK.

Millionaire's Relative Arrested.

New York, Sept. 4,

An accident on board the "Harvard," a magnificent steamer running from Boston to knew York, was responsible yesterday for the discovery of one of the most amazing and most brutal murders in the history of New England,

The steamer was unable to leave dock as usual yesterday, and among the passengers who returned disconsolately ashore was an actor, Mr. Charles S. Jordan, brother-in-law of the millionaire cotton speculator, Mr. Jesse Livermore. Mr. Jordan had with him a heavy trunk, which excited the suspicions of a cab driver, who conceived the idea that it was full of stolen silver ware, as there has been an epidemic of burglaries in Boston recently.

When the driver communicated his suspicions to the police armed detectives were immediately sent to the lodging-house where Mr. Jordan had taken up his quarters. Mr. Jordan, a giant in stature, was sitting on the trunk nonchalantly smoking a cigarette. He answered the inquiries of the officers readily, but stammered when requested to open the trunk. "It merely contains clothes and other things," he observed; "I really cannot open it."

The officers forced the actor to take another seat. An appalling sight met their gaze when they forced open the lid of the trunk which was filled with the dissected fragments of the body of a woman. With blanched but smiling face Mr. Jordan quietly remarked, "Well, you have evidently found it."

AWFUL CONFESSION.

He followed these words with a voluntary confession of his crime. "I quarrelled with my wife," he said, "on Tuesday night because I believed her unfaithful. She struck me, and I knocked her down-stairs and went to bed. Next morning I discovered her dead at the bottom of the stairs with the head nearly severed from the body. I bought a butcher's knife and dismembered the corpse, distributing the parts in different washtubs. Then I grew tired and went out and attended to some business.

"Returning home, I burned my wife's head in a furnace, and then packed the remains in the trunk. I next purchased a number of window weights and packing paper, with the intention of throwing the body piecemeal overboard at intervals during the voyage to new York. When the "Harvard" failed to sail I lost my nerve, and took these lodgings."

The officers gazed at the actor as he calmly recited the above with horrified amazement. In a house he recently occupied they subsequently discovered unburned tresses of hair and bones.

Mr. Jordan is twenty-nine years of age, and was married four years ago, his wife being Irene Shannon, a native of Ireland, who was only twenty-five years old at the time of the murder. The couple frequented good society, and were often the guests of Mr. Livermore at his residence in Riverside Drive in New York and on his yacht.

Mr. Livermore received the news on board his yacht this morning. He immediately interrupted his cruise, and announced that he would engage counsel to defend his brother-in-law, who he declared, showed evidences of insanity six weeks ago. Mr. Jordan himself says that he suffers from aphasia, and at the police court this morning he pleaded "Not guilty."

OLYMPIC GAMES SURPLUS.

Official Balance Sheet.

London, September 5,

An interim audit of the accounts of the British Olympic Association has been made up to and including July 31, just covering the period of the principal summer games. As the Stadium sports ended on July 25, while the Henly and Ryde Regettas were in the following week, many items, chiefly of expenditure, could not be included, and a complete audit can hardly be looked for until towards the end of the year. It can, however, be stated now that the financial outlook is quite satisfactory.

The interim balance-sheet to July 31 is:—

RECEIPTS.

Public subscriptions	£14,029
Stadium gates	4,834
Total	£18,863

EXPENDITURE.

Actual	£ 6,111
Outstanding claims increased since July 31	5,692
Interim total	£11,803
Interim balance	£7,060

The expenses of the autumn and winter games have also to be provided for, but it is possible to forecast with confidence that there will be a substantial surplus when the accounts have been finally adjusted.

The Olympic Council add that this surplus is due to the liberality of the readers of the "Daily Mail" their subscriptions coming in the nick of time to provide that hospitality for our foreign visitors, which would otherwise have been on a very reduced scale indeed.

LUXURIOUS LIFE IN PRISON.

Mr. Thaw's Thirteen Cells.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

"The idyllic life led by Mr. Thaw in gaol is a scandal."

These words, voicing the public indignation at the privileges accorded to the slayer of Mr. Stanford White, were used by the sheriff of the county in his application to have him removed back to Matteawann Asylum, but it was rejected on technical grounds.

For more than three months Mr. Thaw, pending the result of the application to have his sanity tested, has been residing in the Duchess County Gaol. The next hearing is fixed for September 21

THE DEFEAT OF ABDUL AZIZ.

First Description of the Battle.

EXCITING ADVENTURES.

HOW EUROPEANS RAN THE GAUNTLET.

London, September 5.

We have received from Dr. E. S. Verdon, who, as physician, accompanied Abdul Aziz on his ill-fated expedition to Marrakesh, an account of the battle in which the Sultan of Morocco was betrayed and defeated.

This is the first description that has reached Europe, and tells with picturesque force the story of a fight and a flight crowded with thrilling incidents, that reveal the perils to which the European officers were exposed, and the courage and fortitude of Abdul Aziz.

MULAI HAFID'S PROMISE.

Our Tangier correspondent telegraphs: "Dr. Vassel the German Consul, who has left for Fez, is being received with great rejoicing by all the tribes, who believe that Germany has already recognised Mulai Hafid. The Consul is expected to enter Fez on Saturday.

"The Franco-Spanish Note to the Powers regarding the recognition of Mulai Hafid, which was in preparation at the time of the unexpected German declaration in favour of the usurper, has been drawn up and presented to the Berlin Foreign Office. It is believed that it provides for the acceptance by the Algeciras Act, financial and otherwise, entered into by Abdul Aziz.

"Uncertainty exists as to the position in the south of Morocco, the reports of the Hafidist defeat being followed by others, of a Hafidist victory."

DR. VERDON'S STORY.

Settat, August 24.

On August 19 the Sultan led out 2,000 tribesmen and about 2,000 soldiers and Makhzenies, mounted on horses and mules, with three field guns and three maxims to attack the camp of Glaoui and Sektani, situated at the foot of the hills in the angle between Sraghna and Zimran.

We left our camp at 3 a.m., and marched for four hours. When we came in sight of their camp, which appeared quite a small one with olive groves on either side, the Showia Sraghna, Beni Miskin and Tedla tribes, with some of the Simran, were sent forward on each flank. The guns, in charge of French officers, opened fire at a distance of 3,000 to 4,000 yards from the enemy, but all shells fell short. Through the glasses I could see great numbers of mounted men pouring out from the olive trees on either side, and it was evident at once that the small number of their tents was a mere decoy on the part of the enemy to mislead us as to their numbers.

The Showia and Tedla contingents at once fell back, and dashed past us (that is to say, the main force with the Sultan), and as they fled they poured in a heavy fire, their bullets striking many people and whistling round our heads on every side. This caused absolute panic among our people.

THE SULTAN FIRES.

I was with Sergeant Balding, who was in charge of the Maxims. He tried to place his guns, but the men with the cartridge mules all bolted. I joined the party surrounding the Sultan, which included Si Abdelkerim Ben Sliman, the Grand Vizier, Si Bouhili Mokri, and Si Mohamed Abdelwahid, Minister of War, who had been shot in the leg. The Sultan remained while all the soldiers fled. He did his utmost to rally them. I saw Abdul Aziz waving his arms and crying to his men. "Stop and fight." He seized a gun from one of his people and fired repeatedly at the enemy. It was of no use; everyone was fleeing—a regular "sauve qui peut."

We galloped back to the camp in two hours, and there we found everything in confusion. The Showia were pillaging cartridges, and were firing at every one, and there was a regular combat between them and the Sraghna in the middle of the camp. The Sultan sent for me and Dr. Fournial to attend the Minister of War, and his Majesty accompanied us himself and spoke kindly to his wounded Minister.

I learnt that his Majesty had no less than thirty-six holes in his clothing from bullets; and that some of the Glaoui people followed his party and shot only at the Sultan. His brother, Mulai Yusef, riding beside him, was wounded, but his Majesty escaped without a scratch.

Dr. Fournial and I, issuing from the tent of the Minister of War, met a regular hail of bullets from all sides. I made a dash for my tent, and had fresh horses saddled. I saw the Sultan calmly riding about the camp giving orders, and trying to get men together, but without avail. The confusion became worse, and the firing more heavy. The air was thick with bullets.

About an hour after our return to camp, one of my men came running to me, crying out that I must mount and go, otherwise my horse would be taken by the fleeing soldiers. I found that the Sultan and his party, including the ladies of the harem, had gone. I sent two mounted men with a spare horse to bring Sergeant Balding, who was still working a Maxim, stuffed my pockets with a few valuables, told my men to mount my spare mules and horses, and bolted over the River Tessota, the bullets splashing up the water in an unpleasant manner.

We got out of the fire and recrossed the river, and caught up Commandant Farriau and some of his officers. The commandant put us all under the charge of some Showia kaids, who promised to take us safely to the French troops. It will be seen later how they kept their promise.

Captain Marshal, Sergeant Balding, and Lieutenant Bel Kaid remained for some time working the guns and did much to hinder the attack, and so gave the Sultan time to escape.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sergeant Balding, I learnt later, missed our men, and went to our tents and found them full of tribesmen pillaging, and the animals all gone. He crossed the river on foot in his top-boots, and three men were shot down by his side and washed away. A friendly slave gave him a lift on his horse, and, galloping hard, they caught up the Sultan's party; and his Majesty, always thoughtful of others in the midst of his troubles, sent him a spare horse to mount. Balding, and also the two French officers, must have had a narrow escape, and showed great pluck in sticking to the guns in the way they did.

Our party, consisting of French officers, the Showia, and several hundred refugees, rode at a good pace for about ten hours without a halt, and at nightfall we reached the river Um-er-Rebia. We passed east of Kelaa, and crossed the river into Beni Miskin, near the Tedla country. As usual, the Showia behaved shamefully, shooting at the Sraghna people and stealing animals from their villages.

We rested two hours on the north bank of Um-er-Rebia, till the moon rose. Captain Marshal produced a bottle of champagne, which he looted from the French mess as he came away, and we enjoyed it greatly. We heard constant shooting on the far bank of the river. The Sraghna, enraged by the conduct of the Showia, were shooting at the fleeing mehalla (army).

At about eleven o'clock we started to ride through the Beni Miskin, the Showia sending out their people in front and on the flanks to protect us. The Beni Miskin were expecting us, and on all sides we were received by shots. We would ride for half an hour quietly, then suddenly a volley would be fired at us from quite near, and the whole party would stampede. My men told me that the Showia escort themselves were firing at us, and that it was their wish to kill us Europeans, but that the Beni Miskin refused to allow them to do so in their country.

Until daybreak we rode about in this apparently aimless fashion, at times walking and at others galloping hard to avoid the bullets. At about eight o'clock, we approached the Showia country. Sidi Ben Daud and on the borders of Beni Miskin the position became even more grave, as men and even women too, came out from villages and deliberately took pot-shots at our party. Fortunately, their shooting was atrocious, and I saw no one hit. Our Showia "guardians," who were about one hundred strong, would not fire a shot or make any effort to defend us.

At length we reached the Showia country, and entered a big village. Our party broke up, and I went to a douar to get some water. The shooting re-commenced, and we began to realise that the Showis, the "promised land" for us, was to be our undoing.

The Showia fired upon us from every hill and village, and cut off and pillaged completely any stragglers. My men were seized, and horses and guns taken. I picked up a lad in my service in the saddle behind me, and spurred up my poor old horse for a last final effort.

TREACHEROUS BLOW.

My horse began to fail, and I saw Si Maisi, an Algerian lieutenant, ride over to a Showia chief who, with his people, were following us, so I went too, and said, "I demand protection." The brute cried out, "You are a dog of a Christian. Get away; I am going to fire at you." The servant boy slipped off, and I dashed away. The man fired, but, I think, only to frighten me, as I did not hear the bullet pass.

We came to a douar surrounded by a wall, and the people came out and told us the Sultan was near, and we must go into the douar. About two hundred of our people did so. I was sure it was a hoax, and rode on, when a crowd of Showia, all armed men, rushed at me. One man, a certain Boazza, rode up, shouting, "I am a French subject and your friend, and will help you." I believed him, and rode beside him, whereupon he dealt me a heavy blow in the small of my back, knocking me out of the saddle.

Then they all "went for" me, tearing off my turban and all my clothes but my vest and trousers. They cried "El Jehad" (holy war) El Jehad, kill the Christian!" Looking round, I saw a better-class Moor mounted on a horse, and armed with his rifle I made a dash for him placed my hand on his horse, and said "I claim your protection." At the same time I added "I will give you 200 douros to get me out of this safely." I know the Moors will do anything for money, but I was surprised he did not want to bargain. He took my hand, and told me to go with him. Two men with sabres pursued me, and also Boazza, who had my horse; but my man put up his gun at them, and Boazza and his party went after easier game.

I had to walk four miles in the heat, with a pain in the back, a deadly thirst, and little clothing on me. Near the douar my man left me in charge of two young men. I did not like this arrangement, as they referred to me as the "son of a bad man," and promised me a bad time at the hands of the women in the douar. In the douar I met by good luck an employee of Mr. Lamb, a merchant of Casa Blanca, who drove all the people off, and took me into a hut and gave me the best drink I ever had.

Later, all the notables of the village came and held a council as to what to do with me. I told them that I had the news that the French troops would leave Settat that night for their district, and that if anything happened to the French, myself, or any other European, the French troops would bombard every village in the country and kill every soul in the place. I promised if they treated me well I would stand up for them, and that the French general would spare them for having saved me.

They left, and in a short time came back, took off my boots, washed my feet, gave me milk and food and cigarettes, and did all they could do for me.

Early in the morning the French troops did come, as I was sure they would, and I rode to the camp, my friends this time going on foot. Commander Brulard and all the officers received me with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

Shortly after my arrival Sergeant Balding rode in, spick and span. He got through with a Kaid. The people of Beni Miskin showed anxiety to take off his head, and discussed the matter seriously with Kaid Ben Douid, in the presence of Sergeant Balding; but the Kaid persuaded them to allow him to pass.

PRO-GERMAN AND PRO-HAFID.

I was glad to learn from the French that all their instructors got through safely. Like myself, they and their men were pillaged of practically everything. What we did not lose in the sack of the camp by the Glawis people we lost at the hands of the Showia. It is reported that one instructor was killed—a Turk, Hadji Mustafa.

The Sultan has often been called a coward because he stayed so long at Rabat. He knew his people better than those who accused him, and he predicted that he would meet with such a reverse. He did his utmost, and if all had shown such rare courage as Abdul Aziz did at the combat we should have made a good fight of it. All through the Showia were our enemies. They betrayed us as they did Boushta Baghdad in Showia. The members of our so-called escort openly rejoiced at our defeat.

The night I spent at the douar I learnt much of the sentiments of the Showia. They told me they had recently letters from Hafid calling upon them to help him, and that he was going to make a jehad shortly and to drive out the French from Showia. When I told him I was a doctor, they said they would send me to Hafid to save him. They are all strongly pro-Hafid and pro-German, and they declare that when Hafid is Sultan the Germans will aid him, and oblige the French to evacuate Showia.

Our mehalla lost all its guns and Maxims, but Captain Marshal and Sergeant Balding removed many of the breach-blocks and threw them into the river. In addition, the tents and camp equipment were lost. About half the soldiers are here, but many are still coming in, and I do not think the loss of lives will be so great as one would expect.

The Glawis people are well-armed, and shoot well. They have a number of magazine rifles, Lee-Enfield, captured at Fez.

The experiences we went through in those twenty two hours—in which, by the way, we must have ridden one hundred miles—were as novel as they were trying.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or 'impurities,' hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 59 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NAVIES OF THE POWERS

Official Statistics.

Two official papers of the comparative strength of the Fleets of the chief Naval Powers have been published. The first is a "Return of battleships, armoured cruisers, and destroyers" owned by the Powers on April 1, 1908; the second a return of the "Naval expenditure of the principal Naval Powers in each of the last ten years."

The return of the ships was made to an order of the House of Lords, and is not to be confused with the well-known Dilke Return which was issued a few weeks ago. In this paper lists are given of completed battleships of less than twenty-five years old, of armoured cruisers of less than twenty years old, and of all destroyers. Battleships and armoured cruisers building are not included, but destroyers building are given. The lists may be summarised as follows:—

BATTLESHIPS.

Year of Launch.	Great Britain.	U. S. A.	France	Germany	Japan
1883-87	8	0	4	0	0
1888-92	11	0	2	4	0
1893-97	11	4	8	2	2
1898-1902	16	8	2	9	7
1903-1908	11	13	5	7	2
Total	57	26	21	22	11

ARMOURED CRUISERS.

1888-92	0	1	2	0	0
1893-97	0	1	2	1	0
1898-1902	19	0	12	3	8
1903-1908	15	11	3	4	3
Total	34	13	19	8	11

DESTROYERS BUILT.

1893-95	42	0	0	0	2
1896-97	33	0	0	0	0
1898-1902	31	16	17	27	19
1903-1908	35	4	31	34	33
Total	142	20	48	61	54

DESTROYERS BUILDING.

Great Britain.	U.S.A.	France.	Germany.	Japan.
12	5	27	12	4

To these numbers are added, for Great Britain, "Torpedo-boats formerly designated coastal destroyers," built 13, building 23; and for Germany, "Divisional torpedo-boats," built 10.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE.

The return of naval expenditure is for each of the last ten years, and gives the total net expenditure, the amount voted for new construction, and the aggregate tonnage of ships launched for each Navy in each year. Russia and Italy are included, as well as the five Powers mentioned above. The following are the figures for the last three years:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Total Expenditure. £	New Construction and Armaments £	Amount of New Construction. Tons
1906-1907	31,472,087	10,859,500	83,260
1907-1908	31,419,560	9,227,000	119,637
1908-1909	32,319,500	8,660,202	74,712

FRANCE.

1906	13,003,238	5,702,267	19,338
1907	12,486,793	5,132,494	33,602
1908	12,797,308	5,315,790	—

GERMANY.

Year.	Total Expenditure. £	New Construction and Armaments. £	Amount of New Construction. Tons.
1906-1907	12,005,871	5,342,466	53,180
1907-1908	13,623,924	6,285,295	35,985
1908-1909	16,596,561	8,366,438	—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1906-1907	21,358,199	8,600,774	37,283
1907-1908	21,260,732	6,783,705	20,633
1908-1909	25,833,217	7,798,815	—

JAPAN.

1906-1907	3,952,311	752,595	33,870
1907-1908	8,248,222	3,233,268	56,150
1908-1909	8,004,884	2,967,918	—

THE SHIPS.

A return of the Fleets of the Powers similar to that which is summarised above was first issued last year. It was remarked then, and is equally noticeable now, that it conflicts in important particulars with the old-established Dilke Return. There is no need for the two publications; both cannot be right, and the virtual admission that one is misleading necessarily shakes confidence in both. There is, of course, much useful information in both lists, but the majority of readers will glance only at the totals and marvel at the discrepancies. To take the most glaring instance, the Dilke Return credits Great Britain with fifty-nine battle ships built, the new return with only fifty-seven. An inquirer will seek to explain the difference, and will learn on inquiry that judged by practical standards we have but fifty-two such ships. The "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" are not included in either list, nor, of course, are the six new "Dreadnoughts" which are now in hand. The explanation is that the Dilke Return includes five ships of the old "Admiral" class are two still older; the new return includes the "Admirals," but not the older ships. The official Navy List (page 270d) in its "List of the Ships of the Royal Navy" includes neither. There is no visible reason why they should figure on any list, for they are officially rated as hulks, and those of them which are used at all are used as such.

The further objection that the return is incomplete is met, of course, by the nature of the demand. The demand was for lists of battleships, armoured cruisers, and destroyers; the smaller classes of cruisers, important as they are, are therefore omitted, as also are torpedo-boats and submarines.

THE AGE OF SHIPS.

A misleading feature which is quite unnecessary is that battleships up to twenty-five years old are included, and torpedo-boats of all ages up to fifteen years. No country estimates the life of ships at these figures. According to the Navy Estimates battleships are obsolete at twenty-two years; according to an official statement made a year ago the life of destroyers is twelve years. In the German Navy the effective life of a first-class ship has recently been reduced to twenty years, a period which, as experience has shown, is ample to allow her to become quite obsolete. The reason for allowing the longer life is not, however, far to seek; on paper the Royal Navy gains by it, more especially in destroyers. Anyone who wishes to do so may readily make his own comparison of the effective strength of the various navies from these returns, but he will inevitably find that his conclusions do not agree with those which are officially laid before him. He will find also that this country is the chief sufferer by an honest handling of the figures.

EXPENDITURE.

The return of expenditure is not a "periodical" paper. As a general rule we have to rely on private enterprise for the publication of any such figures, and these tables are therefore welcome. The comparison is very difficult to make, for not only are the estimates of different countries framed differently, but important items of expenditure are included under Navy Votes in some countries which are otherwise provided for elsewhere. This return attempts to make the comparison fair by pointing out what these items are, by eliminating them and by comparing the net totals. But in any case it will inevitably be asked: "What of the two Powers standard?" The comparison is not made in the return, but the figures for making it are provided, and the question cries aloud for an answer.

The net expenditure for Great Britain for the current year is set down at 32,319,500l.; the net aggregate for the two Powers which stand next to ourselves is 42,429,776l. Similarly, we are spending this year in new construction 8,666,202l., and the two Powers between them are spending 16,168,253l.

The contrast was already well known, but these official statements draw attention to it in a manner which nothing else could. Of course this great falling off has not taken place in a single year, as the figures quoted above for the past three years show. The one thing that is quite certain is that this acceptance of inferiority cannot be allowed to continue.

THE SECRETS OF WAR.

Astonishing Story of Kuropatkin.

Some time ago it was announced that General Kuropatkin's secret history of the war with Japan was to form the subject of articles in "McClure's Magazine." The first of these articles appears in the September number of that journal, and the exposure of the causes which led to Russia's defeat, and the introduction of the Czar's name in connection therewith, is likely to cause dismay in high Russian quarters.

According to the late Russian War Minister and for a time the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Manchuria, the war which proved so disastrous to the Empire of the Czar was forced on by a commercial company, in which the imperial family had a substantial stake.

It appears that in 1898 a Russian promoter named Briner secured timber rights of fabulous value from the Corean Government. In 1902 these came into the hands of Alexander Mikhailovich Bezobrazoff, a speculator and promoter with high connection in St. Petersburg. From that time on Bezobrazoff holding a minor office of a State counsellor—became a great and mysterious power behind the throne of Russia. Imperial Ministers were openly charged with being afraid of him.

The reason for this was that this promoter was backed by the investments of the funds of the Czar of Russia and the whole royal family. It was this promoter whose acts dragged Russia against her will into war with Japan.

Russia had made two great mistakes—Kuropatkin shows—the first of building a railroad across the foreign territory of Manchuria; the second in holding and building Port Arthur and Dalny. In the spring of 1902 Russia agreed with China to evacuate the territory of Manchuria within a year. Bezobrazoff fought this evacuation with all his power. "Mukden had already been abandoned," says Kuropatkin, "when suddenly everything stopped."

The reason of this sudden change in policy is not far to seek. Manchuria was not evacuated because of the influence of Bezobrazoff and company.

"One incredible scheme of Bezobrazoff followed another," says Kuropatkin; "and in the summer of 1903 there was submitted to me (as Minister of War a project of his which provided for the immediate concentration in Southern Manchuria of 70,000 men. Among the requests he made were to send into the Corean territory 600 soldiers in civilian dress; to organise for use in the same territory a force of 3,000 Khunkhazes (mounted Manchurian bandits)."

In the spring of 1903 three Russian ministers met in a special council to see what could be done to check the enterprises of this timber company, now become a national danger. Witte, Minister of Finance; Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Kuropatkin, then Minister of War, protested unanimously to the Czar that Bezobrazoff's company must stop its aggressions, or there would be danger of war with Japan.

"It pleased his Imperial Majesty to say," writes Kuropatkin, "after he had listened to these expressions of opinion, that war was extremely undesirable. The company formed for the purpose of exploiting the timber on the River Yalu must be a strictly commercial organisation, must admit foreigners who desired to purchase it, and must exclude all ranks of the army."

SENT TO JAPAN.

Kuropatkin was sent by the Czar on a special mission to Japan, and, returning six months before the war broke out, he made a report to the Czar in which he said: "If we do not put an end to the uncertain state of affairs in Manchuria, and to the adventurous activity of Bezobrazoff in Corea, we must expect a rupture with Japan."

The General adds: "The activity of State Secretary Bezobrazoff, toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this, has practically brought about already a violation of the treaty with China and a breach with Japan. . . . At the request of Bezobrazoff Admiral Alexeieff sent a force of chasseurs to Shakhedze (on the Yalu), and kept a body of troops in Feng-wang-cheng. These measures put a stop to the evacuation of the province of Mukden. . . . Among other participants in the Yalu enterprise who have given trouble to Admiral Alexeieff is Actual State Councillor Balasheff, who has a disposition quite as warlike as that of Bezobrazoff. If Admiral Alexeieff had not succeeded in intercepting a despatch from Balasheff to Capt. Bodisco, with regard to 'catching all the Japanese' 'punishing them publicly,' and 'taking action with volleys,' there would have been a bloody episode on the Yalu before this time."

These remonstrances having no effect, Kuropatkin resigned his position as War Minister, and was given a long leave of absence. Witte was relieved of the Ministry of Finance, and the whole Far Eastern government was turned over to Bezobrazoff and his friends. Then came war. The secret history of these proceedings is given by Kuropatkin, who supplies his own reports, and the Czar's comments thereon.

Five telegrams implicating the Czar with the Bezobrazoff interest are given in a supplementary article by George Kennan.

"GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC."

America's Great Plan of Fortification.

Washington, September 5.

The War Department aims at converting the island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian group, on which are Honolulu, the capital, and Pearl Harbour, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, into the Gibraltar of the Pacific. The officials of the Department are at work on plans for the fortification of Pearl Harbour which military men describe as the key to the Pacific, and millions of dollars will be spent on carrying them out.

The Department's plans are naturally kept secret but I am informed that extensive fortifications are to be established to command the entrance to Pearl Harbour and at Waikiki, near Honolulu, which will be armed with 12in. mortars and 14in. and 12in. guns, besides 6in. and 3in. guns. Both Pearl Harbour and Honolulu will be mined.

It is proposed to erect, both at Pearl Harbour and Honolulu, field artillery and infantry posts sufficient for a garrison of 15,000 men. There will also be established at Pearl Harbour a great naval base, with extensive repairing shops, coal sheds, and dry-docks to handle the largest battleship afloat.

The protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal make it imperative, according to military men, that the island of Ohau shall be to the general scheme of American military defence what Gibraltar is to England in safeguarding the route to India.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Aug. 29.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 29, 1902, Lieut W Wood has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Aug 28.

Aug. 31.

The undermentioned clerks have been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet:—J G Elgar Aug 12; H R M Bamber Aug 28.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut A Gordon has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Aug 26.

War Office, Sept 1.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut A G Gwyer is antedated to May 7, vice M M Moncrieff, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut E H Leatham to be lieutenant, vice A B Reynolds promoted Aug 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut the Hon R M P Preston resigns his commission Sept 2.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt C W J Orr retires on retired pay Sept 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col E Agar, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay Sept 1.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt E S Hill is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Aug 17.

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F Wintour, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major A J H Luard, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F Wintour Sept 1 Lieut F J Cresswell is seconded for service under the Colonel Office Aug 13.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut O Masters to be lieutenant, vice C G Liddell, appointed adjutant Aug 19.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Lieut F H Span is seconded for service under the Colonial Office May 8 The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C K Apthorpe to May 8, vice F H Span; J E W Dennis to May 26, vice R B Campbell, transferred to the Gordon Highlanders.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Lieut C Campbell reverts to the rank of second lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army (Aug 20, 1907), Second Lieut. T I G Thomas to be lieutenant, vice C Campbell, admitted to the Indian Army, Aug. 9.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt and Brevet Major G V Hordern to be major on augmentstion September 1.

The Durham Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt H H S Mcrant to be captain on augmentation, (Aug 30. Gentleman Cadet J G Harter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G F Hudson-Kinahan, seconded September 2.

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt. C E Andrews to be major, vice G T B Wilson retired Aug 29.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt J H Thresher to be major on augmentation Sept 1.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt H G Reid is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 22. Second Lieut G E Toynbee to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 20 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Aug 5.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major MacG. Greer, the Highland Light Inf, Ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, and removed from his regiment, under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 July 25.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut. Col H Swire, Staff paymaster, retires on retired pay Sept. 2.

Memoranda.

Col H C C D Simpson, C M G, half-pay, retires on retired pay (Sept 2). The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—F Wintour, half-pay; E Agar, half-pay (Sept 1); H C Surtees, C B, M V O, D S O, Military Attache at Constantinople and Athens; A W Money, C B, from the Royal Art, an assistant adjutant-general in India; F J A Trench, C V O, D S O, Military Attache at Berlin; G P Wyndham, M V O, Military Attache at St Petersburg (Sept 2). Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col K S Davison, C B, Indian Army, to be colonel (May 1). Lieut-Col A E S Searle, the 101st Grenadiers, Indian Army, to be brevet colonel (March 7). The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Salar Muhammad, sardar bahadur, 96th Beraz Inf. (Oct. 1, 1907); Subadar Major Hazara Singh, sardar bahadur, 35th Sikhs (May 16); Risaldar Major Ali Gauhar Khan, sardar bahadur, 27th Light Cav. (June 15).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned Captains are transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia; H A Enos, the Northumberland Royal Garrison Art. Militia: C H Armitage, D S O, 3rd batt. the South Wales Borderers Sept. 2.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg.-Major T F Devar, M D, to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel July 28; Surg-Capt. W K Clayton to be surgeon-major Aug. 18.

Special Reserve.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Antrim Royal Garrison Art—Lieut A F Dobbs to be captain July 22.

Infantry Battalions.

4th Royal Irish Regt—For the notification which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 28, 1908, under the heading 3rd batt the Royal Irish Regt read "4th batt the Royal Irish Regt."

3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E Crawford, F Crawford July 14.

Admiralty, 2nd September.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 1st September, 1908, the retirement of Lieutenant William Wood has been postponed.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Arthur Frederick Binney to be Major by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883, dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—David Augustus Hailes, and Cunliffe McNeile Parsons, dated 21st July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Cuthbert Garrett to be Lieutenant, dated 29 August.

Admiralty, 3rd September.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, the undermentioned Engineer Commanders have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—

Samuel Godbeer, dated 1st September.

Frederick Harry Dart, dated 2nd September.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet:—Samuel Maryon Gorton Gravener, and Francis Nigel Miles, dated 30th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Hugh Norton Tate has been placed on the retired list. Dated 31st August. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant George Robinson Renshaw has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

War Office; Whitehall, 4th September.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Major-General Alfred R. Martin, C B, Indian Army, to be a Divisional Commander, dated 4th May; and Major General Robert F Scallon, CB, CIE, DSO, Indian Army, to be Adjutant-General, dated 2nd June.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles H Powell, CB, Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander, dated 20th June.

Colonel William E. Peyton, DSO, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, dated 3rd July.

Colonel Kenneth S. Davison, CB, Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, dated 1st May.

Colonel Hugh F. Blokman to be Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, dated 29th May.

Colonel Herbert V Cox, Indian Army, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, dated 2nd June.

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals:—Colonel Francis P Hutchinson, Indian Army, dated 9th April; and Colonel Arthur F Hogge, C B, Indian Army, dated 12th April.

Captain Beauchamp A T Kerr-Pearse, 6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General F A Bowles, CB, Commanding South-Western Coast Defences, dated 5th August.

Captain Archibald A Montgomery, Royal Artillery, from a Staff Captain to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, vice Captain H. I. Nicholl, dated 10th August.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy. Lieutenant Henry O. Clogstoun, Royal Engineers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (Class "B"), vice Captain J. J. H. Nation, Royal Engineers, dated 16th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Charles Herbert, vice M. Croftan, dated 10th August; Hugh P. Burnyeat, vice C. Herbert, seconded, dated 10th August; and John M. Ingram, vice C. R. Bates seconded, dated 11th August.

Second-Lieutenant Richard R. Curling to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, dated 2nd September.

Captain Malby Crofton to be Adjutant, vice H. M. de Montgomery, promoted, dated 10th August.

First Class Master Gunner David Graham to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain W. C. Haley, retired, dated 5th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet-Colonel Hugh M. Jackson, on completing of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel retires on retired pay, pated 27th August. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—Ernest E. B. Mackintosh, dated 28th June; and Elliot D. Tillard, dated 20th August. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieutenant P. G. Haddleston is antedated to the 28th June, 1908, vice E. E. B. Mackintosh. The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Harold P. Jesson, vice C. S. Reid, promoted, dated 7th July; and George E. H. Sim, vice P. U. Johnson, deceased, dated 21st July; and Gilbert J. V. Shepherd, vice N. D. Noble, promoted, dated 28th July.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Granvile R. F. Smith, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay, dated 3rd September.

Major Cecil S O Monck to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet-Colonel G. R. F. Smith, dated 3rd September.

Captain the Honourable Cland Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby to be Major, vice C. S. O. Monck, dated 3rd September.

Lieutenant Stephen J Burton is secondod for service with the Egyptian Army, dated 6th August.

Supernumery Lieutenan: Josslyn S. Egerton to be Lieutenant, vice S. J. Borton, dated 6th August.

Discharge Depot.

Colonel John G Panton, C M G, from half-pay, to be Commandant, vice Colonel G A Ashby, C B Dated 27th August.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Edward P Strickland, D S O, to be Major vice A. J. H Luard DSO, promoted dated 1st September.

Supernumerary Captain Edmund L T Grant to be Captain in succession to Major E P Strickland, D S O, employed under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st September.

Second Lieutenant George B Northcote to be Lieutenant, vice F J Cresswell, seconded. Dated 13th August.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles J Spencer is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 14th July.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Hugh Eardley-Wilmot to be Lieutenant, vice C J Spencer. Dated 14th July.

Lieutenant Charles J Spencer, Adjutant, 7th Battalion to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 14th July.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Guy A C O Johnson to be Lieutenant, vice V P Druce, promoted, Dated 21st June.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis M Bassett to be Lieutenant, vice F H Gale, seconded. Dated 1st August.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Major Harry M Welstead is placed on retired pay. Dated 4th September.

Captain Herbert S Smith to be Major, vice H M Welstead. Dated 4th September.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant O'Neal Segrave resigns his Commission. Dated 5th September.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Reginald Dashwood-Tandy resigns his Commission. Dated 5th September.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Major R P W Gleadhill to be Lieutenant, vice R DashwoodTandy. Dated 5th September.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain The Honourable Charles R Clegg-Hill. D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 10th July.

Supernumerary Captain Walter Lloyd to be Capt. vice the Honourable C R Clegg-Hill, D S O. Dated 10th July.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Walter T. Brooks to be Lieutenant, vice F. C. C. Rogers, seconded. Dated 24th June.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Robert C Griffin seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 14th June.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John M. Wardell resigns his Commission. Dated 5th September.

The Black Watch (Roy

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 11/16	1/8	
do. Reates	96 ex		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 7/15	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8	1/16	
do. in New York ...	52 1/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·29 3/4		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bill's 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £250,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) is 1s 3 13/16d. unchanged.

Council Bills—Extra Allotments:—

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 30,000 at 1/4

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian Bazaars buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,400,060	Inc. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,400,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Other Deposits	...£45,200,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	...£26,300,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,000,000	Inc. £ 500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans	5·43+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·89	4·82	4·78	4·75	4·75
+07	+06	+05	+05	+05

F.-M	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.
4·76	4·77	4·78	4·79
+05	+04	+04	+04

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	35,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	23,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 „
Do to Continent	1,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·60+10	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·14+23	Advances on firm Southern Spot markets and improved demand and on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. do. Dec. 8·36+24	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 2/16+1/16

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·02+21

Do. do. Dec. 8·97+22

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—36 1/4 April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.

White Karachi.—40 1-8 Sept.-Oct.—Hall—Sellers—Canal.

Red Karachi—Nominal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 47½ Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47½—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 1½d.—Value.

FREIGHT :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6—Dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sova	76,000	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,63,600		
254 Bars Silver...	4,60,843	do	National Bank
840 Bars Silver	15,30,120	do	India Specie Bank
1 Box Sova	4,500	Suez	A A Rahim

Our Report this week is up to Thursday evening, the Banks and markets being closed to-day for a Public Holiday (Parsi Khordadsal).

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	9,63,000
Other Deposits	23,81,000	.....
Sundries	9,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	7,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	33,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	43,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,39,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,46,000
Bullion	.....	3,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	1,47,000
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	10 39,000	.....

Council Bills :—

"At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. The total amounts sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 42-30 lakhs and the amount to be allotted next week has been raised to 60 lakhs

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for 6 days	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	nil	178,689	331,689
Central India ...	nil	61,499	126,797
Barsee and Nuggur ...	144	117,297	251,593
Berars...	nil	315,437	469,163
Central Provinces ...	nil	242,816	309,458
Total Comras...	144	916,683	1,536,710
Dhollera	549	135,914	344,197
Broach	nil	206,169	279,418
Compta and Dharwar	2·031	220,266	227,557
Westerns	176	24,835	15,919
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	596	336,022	516,096
Bengals, Rajputana...	275	40,940	122,885
Sind	nil	50,504	15,226
Persian	42	2,116	2,539
American	228	47,363	19,414
Egyptian	nil	7,531	1,401
Other Sorts	nil	966	1,488
Totals...	4,021	3,035,333	3,967,181

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	4,825	7,015	—2,190
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th September ...	3,035,333	3,067,181	—1,031,848
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	4,557	7,465	—2,908
China	3,147	10,194	—7,047
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Tota's ...	7,704	17,659	—9,955
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 17th Sept....			
Europe	642,884	1,199,686	—556,802
China	42,877	41,430	+1,447
Japan	372,884	621,690	—247,766
Coast Ports ...	36,824	67,753	—30,929
Tota's ...	1,096,179	1,929,552	—843,373
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	4,034	1,380	+2,634
China	nil.	472	— 472
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 6th September, 1908.—13,706 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 20th June 1908.—33,592 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the week prices both in America and Liverpool showed a tendency to harden under what appears to be the manipulation for October delivery. Somewhat scattered reports of unfavorable weather have assisted manipulators, notwithstanding the heavy receipts at the Ports, and the large interior movements. In spite of the talk of strikes the Spinners of the world have undoubtedly been buying fairly large quantities in order to make up for their inactivity during the past two months. In the face of bad trade, however, it seems doubtful that any permanent advance can be established.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·26	5·46	+·20
Futures, Sept.-Oct.	4·99	4·99	+·20
Do. Dec-Jan.	4·61	4·76	+·15
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·30	9·60	+·30
Futures, Oct.	9·53	9·14	+·61
Do. Dec.	9·41	8·93	+·54
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	9 1/16	9 2/17	+1/8
Futures, Oct.	8·53	9·02	+·49
Do. Dec.	8·46	8·97	+·51

The local market has been fairly active during the week, mills being the principal buyers on better advices from China and slight improvement in Exchange. We notice also that Exporters are again taking a little ready cotton for Europe. In new crop business has been almost entirely confined to the Sutta Bazaar and prices are hardening. Volume of business passing in the Bazaar seems to be gradually increasing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	236	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	230	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	182	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	171	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·94	4·97	4·83	4·81
	+05		

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·81	4·81	4·83	4·84	4·85
+06	+05	+06	+06	+06

FREIGHTS.

Ready business has been done for Marseilles and Liverpool at 6s ; London at 7s ; Antwerp and Hamburg at 8s ; and Genoa at 8s. 6d.

For October London is quoted at 7s., Liverpool, Marseilles at 7s. 6d., Antwerp, Dunkirk, Genoa, Hamburg at 8s. 6d.

A little forward business had taken place, December, at 11s., January, at 12s. 6d. P.P.

Also April-May at 13s. 6d ; there are no fixtures to report.

Liners' rate :—P. and O.—Sept-Oct. 7s., Nov. 8s. 6d ; December at 11s.

Rubattino—Oct. not bookings. Nov. 9s. Seeds 10s. cotton ; December, 12s. seeds 13s. cotton; January-February, March 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton, April, 16s. seeds, 17s. cotton ; June 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton.

Hansa Line.—Oct. at 8s. 6d. to 9s. ; Nov. at 9s. 6d. to 10s. December at 11s. 6d., January at 12s ; Feb. at 12s. 6d. March-April ; May 13s.6d. July-Oct at 8s. to 8s. 6d. Nov. 9s. to 9s. 6d ; Dec. 10s. 6d. to 11s.

MISCELLANEOUS

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week and some business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.

New crop. Apl.-May ... Rs. 7 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

There has been no change in the market during during the week with prices as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.

„ Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 5 6 „

„ Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 9 0 0 „

Brown-Delhi. Apl.-May ... „ 7 8 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Very little business has been done in this market during the week.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... Rs. 47 12 0 Dec.-Jan.

Delhi-Beawar ... ... „ 43 6 0 Dec.-Jan.

Castorseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week. Prices are as under :—

Rs. 33 8 0 for ready.

Rs. 28 4 0 new crop.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady at Rs. 25-13 0 for ready and Rs. 23-14-0 for New Crop.

Wheat :—

The market has shown some signs of strength during the week.

We quote :—

White Delhi, ...Rs. 5 4 0 April-May R. T.

White Pessi 85 p c.... „ 5 10 0 „ „

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Wheat	... 35,044 cwts.
Linseed	... 3,830 „
Rapeseed	... 2,464 „
Gingellyseed	... 1,165 „
Poppyseed	... 3,151 „
Groundnuts	... 1,975 „
Castorseed	... 25,409 „
Rice	...103,745 „
Myrabollams	... 9,144 „
Cottonseed... ...	... 8,424 „
Mowrasee... ...	... 9,539 „
Gram	... 14,191 „
Jowar	... 1,073 „
Maize	... 216 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The Market is quiet with only a small business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—So far there has not been any improvement, but it is generally hoped that demand will spring up within a fortnight.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The Market continues quiet and may, it seems, probably do so for some time more.

DROOGHES, TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Market continues same as before. No change has taken place and no demand has sprung up. Home market is steady and no business has been done, but we expect some improvement in the near future.

METALS.

COPPER.—The home market has continued quiet during the week and our market has also been quiet and native holders have been so eager to sell that they have reduced their selling rates to the extent of 8 to 10 annas per cwt. There is a fair demand but stocks are still large.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also been quieter and though consumption is fair, holders go on selling and reducing their rates.

COALS.

The market is firm with enquiry for English discription, several parcels of Dutton's Hartley of early shipment having been placed at Rs. 16-12 per ton while Seebpore-Bengal has realised Rs. 15 per ton. We quote.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Davison's... ...	18	0	0	„
Dutton's Hartley ...	16	12	0	„
Yorkshire	16	0	0	„
Scotch	17	8	0	„
Deshergbur	15	4	0	„
Lawrie's Deshergbur ...	15	0	0	„
Seebpore	15	0	0	„
Heliger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	„
Heliger's Standard ...	14	4	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	„
Shaw's Standard ...	13	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is strong and active, the rates having advance in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,462½, Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 63 to Rs. 63½ and Indian Specie Bank shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 52½. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad advance have remained steady at Rs. 500, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,720. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 960, Crescent's have improved to Rs. 103 3/4, Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,132 1/2 cum. divid. and New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 600 C. D. David's have advanced to Rs.376 C.D., Framji Petit's have jumped to Rs.1,500 C.D. Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 750, Manekji Petit's have been advancing every day and they have closed at Rs. 3,185 X.D. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co'y shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 262½ to Rs. 263 3/4, Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are steady at Rs. 955 and Sassoon Silk Mill Shares at Rs. 585, Southern Maratha's have ruled at and about Rs. 210, Standard's have advanced to Rs. 1,320 C. D., Svadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,320. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 309, Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 133, Bombay Burmah's have been placed at Rs. 10,550, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 146 and preference shares have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 156 1-2 X. D. Bombay Flour's have improved to Rs. 917 1-2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ld, ordinary shares ruled at and about Rs. 337 1-2 in the earlier and middle part of the week., lately they improved to Rs. 340, at which rate a big lot was placed and a good number of preference shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 275. Central India Mining Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2 to Rs. 297 1-2 Bamankus's at and about Rs. 7 ; Marcks have improve to Rs. 131. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 457 1-2. The Tata Iron Steel Company shares are quiet, ordinary shares at Rs. 15 discount per share and preference shares at Rs. 8 1-2 discount per share and deferred shares at Rs. 50 ; Thacker's are steady at Rs. 275 ; Treasher's are quiet at Rs. 615 ; Press shares are steady and more or less improved in prices. Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 655, New Berar's at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. Harvey and Sabapathy have changed hands at Rs. 542 1-2 ; Bombay Cotton Press shares at Rs. 105 ; Munmar Press shares are quiet at Rs. 275. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 430 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 565 ; Amritsar Patti's are steady at Rs. 114 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 104. The rest are unchanged,

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	98-0 0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust (due 1937)	97-8 0
4 per cent. „ Municipal (due 1946)	97-8-0
5 per cent. „ „ (due 1925)	113-8-0
5 per cent. „ „ (due 1923)	114

Latest quotations received on 18th September from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	90⅜
Eries ...	29⅛
Unions ...	167½
Southern Pref. (American) ...	58
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	176¾
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	54⅛
Buenos Great Southern Ordy ...	130½
Burma Railway ...	105
Nizam's State Railway ...	112
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	103
Southern Punjab Railway ...	124
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	75
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	63⅛
Great Western (Ord.) ...	116⅛
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	204½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	9⅛
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	104
British Electric Traction Preference ...	64
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	6 7/16
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6⅜
Calcutta Trams ...	8⅜
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£ 3.5
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	93⅛
Chartered of S. Africa ...	16s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4 1/16
East Rands ...	6⅜
Rand Mines ...	7⅛
Tanganyika ...	4
Mysore Gold ...	5
Champion Reefs ...	7s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	8s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	6s. 3d.
Hatti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2 1/16
Nundydroog ...	25/-
Anaconda Copper ...	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	68⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	21s. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8⅜
Croya Brownhill ...	13s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep ...	4s. 3d.
New Kleinfontein ...	7⅜
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	27s. 9d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	19 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 2½ „	62½ 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	21-15s.	rd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	168
Asur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	600
Bezar Manufacturing ...	200	200	20	ed 120
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. ...	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United ...	240	240	20	500
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	35	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill ...	700	700	50	1,132
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	24	200
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	101
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	960
David	250	250	20	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Balloughs ...	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid375	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jeewaj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	610
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	900
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor	500	500	25	750
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lukshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,350
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	2,000	150	3,232½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	28
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	263¾
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	600
Phœnix	100	100	5	xd 108
Presidency	1,000	1,000	30	626
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividSO	920
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	985
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,320
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd1,310
Textile	500	400	30	xd1,185
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	135	135	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	32½	270
French	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	135	135	11½	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Gin ...	125	123	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	175	175	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,070
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomji	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	256
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	160	6,400
Sind	500	400	35	480
Surat City	200	200	24	245
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld. ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd 430
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 104

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Sept. 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia," Commander Wm. Hayward, which arrived in harbour this morning with the English mails of the 4th Sept. brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bean, Capt F F
Bainford, Mrs
Baxter, Mr J
Bryce, Mr, Mrs and Miss T
Booth, Mr J O
Dobson, Mr H P
Ellis, Mr J Carlyle
Hoogsakamp, Mr
Kempthorne, Capt G
Murray, Mr A H
Sanderson, Lt A E
Thompson, Mr J
Wooley, Capt J M
Warren, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Mr R D T
Allen, Mr C
Benzimon, Mr
Broacha, Mr S B
Block, Mr
Bennett, Mr
Crother, Mr J
Carter, Mr G
Craig, Mr E W
Coleman, Dr and Mrs
Cito, Mr N
Combridge, Mr A G
Dalal, Mr D
Freedman, Mr A
Friedman, Mrs N
Gardner, Capt R
Hankin, Dr E H
Hirst, Mr
Knowles, Mr C
Keily, Capt
Law, Mr H D G
Marchant, Capt J H S
Moss, Maj
Maxwell, Maj L L
Martin, Mr C R
McPherson Mr J
Nagarkin, Mr R
Nathan, Mr N
Nicholl, Lt M H
Paxton, Mr E E
Quinne, Mrs W
Richards, Mr B F
Rothwell, Mr
Spurgeon, Mr E C
Summers, Mr F H
Sidelsky, Mr
Todman, Mr H R
Turner, Mr and Mrs G W
Vakeel, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Lang, Mr
Phipps, Capt
Seydal, Mr P G
Shore, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mrs Jean
Tunes, Mr A D

FROM ADEN.

Price, Lt

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s "Arcadia," Sept. 19.

The following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Arcadia," Commander A. L. Valintine connecting with s. s. Mongolia at Aden, for Marseilles and London :—

Ache Dr
Boyle, Mr R C
Barrett, Mr J M Nelson
Benard, Mr R
Blenkinsop, Maj F L
Bellen Mr H
Cleary, Major
Eggena Mr F
Graham, Mr R
Hodgson, Mr A
Hood, Mr J H
Jameson, Mr M
Khosla, Mr L C
Knowles, Capt J
Lenlanor Mr J S
Livingstone-Learmouth, Captain W
Lowy, Mr E
Locke, Elliot, Lady
Murea, Mr J
Macdonaugh Mr
Naikar, Dr A K
Nath Mr K
Ramanathan, Mr K
Roche, Capt
Robert, Mr C S M
Rustamji, Mr K J
Shaw, Mr G H
Sagdeary, Mr G
Shapura, Mr J K
Shepherd, Mr A
Ramen than Mr K
Trotter, Capt G R A
Trotts, Mr
Umgrauch Mr H
Webster, Mr
Wilson, Capt L M
Wright, Mr H Nelson
Webb, Mr J M

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—20TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in B. Flat.

Hymns—37, 279, 313.

3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Canticles—Young in F.

Anthem—"The Radiant Morn"—Woodward.

Hymns—285, 20.

Collections for—Poor Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.

Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.

11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

Hymns—278, 197, 67.

Psalm—84.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.

Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.

Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 313, 520, 585.

11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 4, 260, 197.

5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
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AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Abbotsford 2,352 tons, Captain W Scroggie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Zambesi 2,415 tons, Captain B S Baker, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 2,096 tons, Captain L Muhlbanir arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban &c. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 105 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Berry.10-10..Africa..R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Scheldt.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 18.

Abbotsford	2353 Scroggie	
Bahadur	2986 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Bombay.....	2415 Baker.....	
Brand	1519 Evensen ...	W & A Graham & Co
Bullmba	1607 Chappell ...	Persian G...M M & Co
Clematis	2329 Davies ...	James Mackintosh & Co
Clan Sinclair.....	3266 Oliver	F Muir & Co
Flexom.....	2005 Watson.....	Bo & P S N Co
Garnombe .....3297 Stowey.....		W & A G & Co
Inskhorva.....2572 Nicholas.....		T Morrison & Co
Kt. Bernard ...4778 Kindall		K N & Co
Kirkby Bank ...2092 Kerr		W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...4601 Billett		W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2875 Watson.....		W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler		M M & Co
Nisam.....2041 Toms		Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai		37-10 P & O S N Co
Quilon.....4042 Anderson		M M & Co
President.....2986 Muh Ghanir		A Stranda
Shahakum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India		
Shah Ameer...1931 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India		
Singapore ...2786 Taylor		K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...3355 Boyill ...Shah S N Co of India		
Shah Najeem...2751 Foster		Shah S N Co
Shah Nowaz...2323 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co		
Strathclyde ...2849 Cream.....		W & A G & Co
Schenhals...3610 Schroeisder.....		W & A Graham & Co
Tartar .....1006 Reg		F F Campbell & Co
Umzinga...1969 Robertson		R A Wills
Zinn	146 Mahomed.....	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Dalhousie.....2822	MacCuishim			25-9	M M & Co
Island.....1092	Newly	Jeddah...		26-9	Bo & P S N Co
Mashud...1110	Gore...	Bussrah		29-9	Bo & P S N Co
Ahmedi...1640	Hughes	Jeddah ...		5-10	B & P S N Co
Behenfels 2943	Probert	Antwerp		24 9	W & A G & Co
Badree.....1613	Baldwin	...Jeddah		21-9	G Jeewajee

H W P D

Fuad..... .....648 ..... B S N Co

M W D D

Indravati...513 Fabiyan...Mangalore 21-9 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia...4315	Tart ...	L'pool	24-9	W & A G & Co
3	St. Michael...3419	Parsell...	Havre	30-9	K N & Co
5	Martin.....3433	Archer.....	Genoa	.....	29-9 T Morrison & Co
8	Chinese.....3855	Berrugban ...	A Lloyd's		S N Co
9	Assaye.....4495	Daniel.....	Shanghai		P & O Co
12	Egypt ...4178	Summers	London ...		26-9 P & O Co
15	Kagoshima Maru 3373	Arakawa	Kobe		25-9 N Y K
16	Alwa....3994	Hill.....	Jeddah...		24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta, Sept 7
18	Clan Sinclair s ...	Oliver	Liverpool, Aug 28
	Arcadia s	Hayward.....	Aden, Sept 13
	Zambesi s	Baker	Calcutta, Sept 8
	President s	Muhlhanis ...	Durban, Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kanieg s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Fatpore s	Greig	Calcutta
	Rahmani s	Geddis	Jeddah
	Singa s	Murison	Rangoon
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Badrie, for Jeddah.
„ Chima, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
8	Crosby Hall	Coast
11	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
14	Naira	Calcutta
15	Pentakota	Rangoon
15	Palamcotta	Negapatam

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Borneo arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana passed Lisbon on the evening of the 16th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Delhi, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

Rs. 150 are offered to readers of the "Gentlewoman" now or formerly living in India, for the best pithily-told anecdote, or experience, or adventure, illustrative of life in India, Native or Anglo-Indian. No contribution should exceed 350 words, and may be as short as one pleases. Letters should reach the Editor of the "Gentlewoman," 70-76, Long Acre, London, not later than Monday, November 16th, the envelopes being marked "Indian" in the top left-hand corner. The result will be published in the Special Indian Number of the "Gentlewoman," which will reach India in December next.

SPECIAL DAY SIGNAL FOR MOTOR VESSELS.

Suggestion by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

In view of the developments which are sure to take place in connection with vessels which use motor propulsion, as an adjunct to sail propulsion, and are rapidly coming to the force, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have approached the Board of Trade with regard to the matter, proposing that some International agreement should, if possible, be arrived at in defining particular regulations governing the case of vessels whose means of propulsion were not contemplated when the present Rules of the Road were drafted. The Guild suggested that the time had arrived when those in charge of such craft should know exactly how they stand in regard to the Rules of the Road at Sea.

Responding to the foregoing representations, the Board of Trade stated that the preliminary paragraphs of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea provided for the cases of motor vessels and for sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary motors and the Board did not consider that any alteration was required in the regulations at present.

Another letter from the Guild, however, pointed out that at the present time there was no mark by day to distinguish motor-propelled vessels—that is, when the motor is in an auxiliary form—from ordinary sailing ships, and this being so complications might arise in regard to navigation which would possibly lead to disaster and loss of life.

The Board of Trade, in reply, stated that having further considered the matter of the Guild's representations, they have decided that the subject of a Special Day Signal for motor vessels will be noted for consideration when the collision regulations are next revised.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th September.

Programme of Parades for the week ending Saturday 26th September 1908.

Monday 21st inst—There will be Sword and Carbine drill at the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Tuesday 22nd inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Military. Saddle-Swords and Carbines will be issued on parade.

Wednesday 23rd inst.—Nil.

Thursday 24th inst—There will a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 25th inst—Nil.

Saturday 26th inst—Nil.

Note—Sergt-Major Knott will attend Riding School at 7-30 a. m. daily for instructional purposes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Commissioner together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th September.

415.—Detail for the week ending 26th Instant :—

Monday 21st inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

Wednesday, 23rd Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday, 24th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4.15 p.m.

Friday, 25th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

All Recruits and would be Recruits of the current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. for approval by the Commanding Officer.

Saturday, 26th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

416.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr, Edmond Darley Farran, third son of the late Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, and Lady Farran, of Ombersley, Cheltenham, and Miss Dorothy Davies, second daughter of Mr. E. J. Davies, of Haywardsend House, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and will take place on September 23.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EVERETT—Aug. 31, at 4 Western Parade, Southsea, the wife of Capt. A. F. Everett, R. N., of a son.

HANKIN—Aug. 31, at Exmouth, the wife of A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., inspector-general of police, Hyderabad, India, of a daughter.

JELLICOE—Aug. 28, at 27 Belgrave Square, S.W., the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B., of a daughter.

SATOW—Aug. 5, at his Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Uskub, Turkey, the wife of Harold E. Satow, of a son.

VAUGHAN—SAWYER—Aug. 31, at 131 Harley Street, to Capt. H. Vaughan-Sawyer, 22nd Sikh Pioneers, Indian Army, and Dr. Ethel Vaughan-Sawyer, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRDWOOD—BOURDILLON—Sept. 2 at St. John's Church, Tunbridge Wells, by the Revd. H. R. Gibbon, Chaplain of Balliol College, Oxford, uncle of the bride, and the Revd. H. E. Eardley, Vicar of the Parish, Christopher William Brodrick Birdwood, 6th Gurkha Rifles, son of Colonel W. S. Birdwood, Tonbridge, to Helen, daughter of the late Revd. B. K. Bourdillon, of Trinity Church Cape Town, and Mrs. Bourdillon, 10 Cavalry Terrace, Tunbridge Wells.

LORD—GILLESPIE—Aug. 25, at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, Percy Calvert Lord, R.E., to Edith Gillespie, daughter of A. G. Gillespie.

MABEY—BOOK—Aug. 31, at Swithin's, Lewisham John Henry, son of James Mabey, of Guernsey, to Kathleen Margaret, daughter of Col. H. W. Pook, of Lewisham.

SCOTT—STEWART—Sept. 1, at Christ Church, Beckenham, Kent, Arthur Vandeleur Scott, to Alice Maud Stewart, daughter of the late Major William Day Stewart, Indian Medical Service.

DEATHS.

JOHN TONE—Aug. 30 at Rhyl, Capt. Henry Boys Johnstone, R. N., of Kirklington, Yorks, aged 79.

MONTGOMERIE—Sept. 1, suddenly, after an operation, Rear-Admiral Robert Archibald James Montgomerie, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., of 22 Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., aged 52.

TOD—Aug. 31, at 3 Westbourne Place, Clifton, Amy Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. A. G. Tod, 1st Madras Light Cav.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—September 18, noon.—Jamasji Manockji Pate' of Messrs. Jamasji and Manockji. Funeral to-day (Saturday) 8 a. m., Grant Road, Chunnam Kiln Road, Patel Cottage.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—September 12, at Roorkee, the wife of Staff Sergt. J. G. Clarke, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARWARD—HARRIS.—September 1, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Jalpaiguri Alfred Edgar Harward, I. C. S., to Ethel Maud, eldest daughter of the late Capt. F. W. Harris, of H. M. 36th Regiment.

DEATH.

SCONCE—September 18, at Mhow, C. I., Vallancey James, infant son of H. A. K. Sconce, aged 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets. 6h. 39m.; High water, 7-39m. 7-12s. Low water 2-3s.

Bank holiday.

Triangular Cricket Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis.

Ladies' Gymkana, Malabar Hill, half-yearly general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 8-51m., 8-33s. Low water. 1-16m., 8 3s.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 21.—Triangular cricket matches. Empire, Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water, 9-35m. 9-24s. Low water, 2-24m. 3-38s.

Tuesday, September 22.—Triangular cricket matches. Entertainment, Girgaum, Church Hall, in aid of the Girgaum Girls' High School, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 10-7m., 10-3s. Low water, 8-30m., 4-8s.

Wednesday, September 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Last day of the Triangular Matches. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. H. H. the Maharani Shri Ajitsingji Mills, office of Mr. Muncherjha B. Chothia, Solicitor, 17 Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 10-34m, 10-36s; Low water, 3-47m., 4-33s.

Thursday, September 24.—Bombay Art Society, adjourned annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-0m., 11-7s. Low water, 4-22m., 4-59s.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—Messrs. Ralli Brothers' staff will celebrate at Bandora their annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of Mount Mary to-morrow 20th instant. Solemn High Mass will be at 8 a.m. Rev. Fr. Mounding has kindly consented to preach the sermon.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—With the kind permission of Major Wingate and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon between 5 and 7 p.m (S. T.), weather permitting :—

March	Sleeping Maggie.....	Hewitt
Overture	The Smuggler's Bride.....	Rohn
Song.....	Eileen Alanah	Thomas
Selection ...	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Des Blondes	Gosse
Sketch	Ireland for Ever	Middleton
March Caprice	The Jolly Coppersmith ...	Peter

PIPE MUSIC.

March.....	The Highland Wedding
March.....	The Cameron Men
Strathspey.....	Macpherdren's
Reel	Dunrobin Castle
March	The Braemar Highlanders
March.....	Carls we the Brooks
Strathspey.....	Caledonian Society of London's
Reel.....	Do
March.....	Campbell's farewell to Redcastle
March.....	Lassie Gin ye loe me tell me noo
Strathspey	Cla'hnaeuddin
Reel.....	The Piper O Dumblane's Rant

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY POISON.

Judge and Jury Differ.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a reference made to the Court by Mr. Dayaram Gidumul, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in a case against, Rambai, widow of Jotia Sava, and Jasang Sanka. The former was charged with the murder of Joita, her husband, by administering to him a poisonous dose of arsenic in gram-loaves on the 14th May last at Vadhrota ; and the latter with abetment of the offence. Three of the jurors found Rambai not guilty of murder, while two found her guilty. Four of the jury found Jasang not guilty of abetment, and the Sessions Judge accepting the verdict, acquitted him. Disagreeing with the verdict of the jury as regarded Rambai, he made the reference to the High Court.

The reference was argued by Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown, and by Mr. G. S. Rao, pleader, for Rambai.

Shortly after her arrest, Rambai had made her confession, which was substantiated by independent corroborative evidence. In her caste, an unfortunate custom prevailed of marrying mere boy-husbands to grown-up wives. She stated, that she was in the flower of her youth; her husband was small, weak, and incapable. Jesang, No. 2, was the husband of her elder sister Nathi, who had three sons and a daughter by him ; while she (No. 1) had remained childless. During Nathi's confinement, she had occasion to go to the house of Jesang, and remained there for sometime, during which she and Jesang became familiar. This friendship was kept up between them during the occasional visits paid by either the one or other of them at her father's house. Only a few days had she spent in her husband's house, out of the four years she was married to him. She was disgusted with him. On consulting Jesang, she determined upon killing him by arsenical poisoning, by means of mixing up the drug either in "kitchree" or "channana rotla." She was at present gone with child. Her object was to free herself from the incumbrance of a weakling; and find a second husband, suited to her. The arsenic was procured for her by Jesang from a Mahomedan's shop, and given to her at Chhadarda. Her husband, on eating the gram-loaves, began vomiting ; her brother-in-law and uncle-in-law got alarmed and snatched away fragments of the bread from her hand, and from the basket ; collected the thrown-up matter ; and sent the whole for examination to the Hospital Assistant and then to the Chemical Analyser.

Later, a complete retractation of the above confession was made by the accused on the ground that the Police threatened to give her chilli pills in order to extort from her the confessory statement.

In his charge to the jury, Mr. Dayaram explained, that the marriage of a robust girl of an elderly age to a weakly husband, was against the order of nature. Her retractation would not affect the genuineness of her confession, if the jury were to believe it as voluntary and true. Mr. Dayaram remarked that the jurors' verdict of four for not guilty to one for guilty was neither perverse nor manifestly wrong in regard to No. 2. He would not have been surprised had the Jury held him "not guilty" unanimously. What surprised him was, that in the face of Rambai's confession, and the other evidence, three of the jury held her "not guilty." He accepted the verdict about No. 2, as in the present state of the law, it would be unsafe to act on the confession of a confederate in crime; also because, he was not likely to marry Rambai after Joita's death No. 2 was acquitted. In making the reference about Rambai to the High Court, Mr. Dayaram stated, that as she was with child, a capital sentence would be out of the question. He recommended that their Lordships, would pass on her the sentence of transportation for life.

In disposing of the reference, the learned Chief Justice remarked, that the whole of the evidence pointed to the conclusion, that Rambai was the person guilty of the murder of the deceased ; that conclusion was confirmed by the statement she had made to the Magistrate, the day after the death of her husband. In fact the statement was a long and detailed confession of the manner in which she had committed the murder and of the reason she had for doing so. On her behalf Mr. Rao had examined the evidence with great care attempting to convince the Court that there were certain suspicious circumstances in the statements, as well as about the finding out of the arsenic. But the learned Government Pleader had shewn how those facts were completely compatible with truth. In fact, the arsenic was inserted in the loaves in so unscientific a manner, that one of the Police Constables, detected in the "rotla," white shining particles sticking out of it. Owing to the condition Rambai was in, the Court did not pass on her the capital sentence, which was out of the question.

She was sentenced to transportation for life.

CLAIM UNDER A MORTGAGE.

In the High Court, Appellate side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a case in which Rangu Pandu and others, original plaintiffs and respondents, sued Patil and others, original defendants and appellants, to recover Rs. 1,588 due on a mortgage bond. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. P. P. Khare. The facts of the case were that the mortgagor Pandu had two wives and that defendant No. 1 is his son by the first wife, and defendant Nos. 2 and 3 are the issues of his second wife. Owing to disagreement between them, he effected a division of the family property by a registered deed. This action was instituted by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 1,588 on a mortgage bond executed by defendants' father Pandu, Defendant No. 1 pleaded that neither he nor his half share in the property was liable for the debt. Defendant No. 2 admitting the bond and denying knowledge of the consideration, prayed for instalments. Defendant No. 3 denied knowledge of the bond.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yawal, who awarded plaintiffs' claim. He found the debt binding on defendants Nos. 2 and 3 only, and not on defendant, No. 1, and his half share and passed an instalment decree for Rs. 1,588 with interest against defendants Nos. 2 and 3's undivided half in the property. In appeal, the District Judge of Khandesh amended the decree of the Court of first instance, by making the 1st defendant also liable for the debt. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case held that the District Judge had taken a correct view of the case. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

ALLEGED TRUSTS FOR CHARITABLE OBJECTS.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Sowdas Velji and another against Bai Chaghai and another in which the plaintiffs prayed that the will of Dossa Merarji may be construed by the Court; and the valid, as distinguished from the void trusts for public religious and charitable objects, contained therein, may be ascertained and declared ; that accounts may be taken from the defendants of their administration of the testator's property; that a proper scheme for the future management of the public trusts may be settled, and a fit and proper person be appointed to carry out the trusts. The Hon. Mr. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai, and Billimoria, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendants are the widows of the late Dossa Merarji, a Lohana Hindu, who died in 1889, and by his will appointed the defendants his executrices. The testator died possessed of immovable property of the value of Rs. 1,50,000. By certain clauses of the will, he directed the defendants to establish and maintain certain religious and charitable institutions in Gutch. Though the defendants had more than sufficient property in their possession to carry out the public religious and charitable trusts, they had for nearly ten years neglected to carry out the testator's directions. The defendants had sold one of the houses in Bombay; and the plaintiffs apprehended that, if the defendants were allowed to dispose of the remaining properties, it would be impossible in future to carry out the trusts. The plaintiffs, as eastemen and near relations of the testator, had required the defendants to carry out the trusts, but they declined to render an account of their management. The plaintiffs submitted that, in the events that had happened in the course of the past ten years with regard to the testator's property, the will should be construed by the Court, and that for the purpose of carrying out valid public trusts, a scheme may be framed by the Court for the future administration of the same.

The defendants, by their written statement, said that the value of the property left to them by the testator was only Rs. 77,980, and that the immovable property left by him in Bombay consisted of only three houses. They submitted that the provisions set out in the will did not amount to a creation of charitable trusts, and the plaintiffs had no cause of action in respect thereof. After the death of Dossa, the defendants entrusted the management of the estate to Valji Anandji, the father of the first plaintiff, and gave him large sums of money for building a temple of Shri Vithalnathji and a wady thereon, but they found that he had misappropriated the monies. They, through the son-in-law of the testator, succeeded in purchasing a piece of land at Kothara, and they were always willing to build the temple, and were only waiting for the plague to disappear to go and commence the work. They had also maintained the "sadavrat," i. e. charitable eating-house, at Kothara, and had built a wady there. After enumerating the various charities, the defendants said the allegations made in the plaint were incorrect and misleading. The plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit so far as the several matters mentioned in the plaint were concerned, or to call upon the defendants to render an account of their administration of the testator's estate.

The hearing was proceeded with.

CLAIM AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the case in which Arjoon Raghunath and another (who sued "in forma pauperis") sought to recover from Rajaram Appaji their share of profits as building contractors in partnership with him. Mr. D. B. Mody and Mr. Musmudar, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjiishah, and Sunderdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr Bhandarkar and Mr. Kolasker, instructed by Messrs. Chitnes, Motilal, and Manoklal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that, on the 9th February 1905, the plaintiffs entered into partnership with the defendant to carry on the business of building contractors in Bombay, by a written agreement, and paid Rs. 200 towards the capital of the concern. Plaintiffs and defendant were entitled in equal shares to the profits and liable in equal proportion to the losses of the partnership. The defendant denied that he ever entered into partnership with the plaintiffs to carry on the business of building contractors ; but said that the first plaintiff was his servant. At the close of the enquiry, his Lordship reviewed the evidence, and came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to prove their claim. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pedang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	17	3	40 p.m.	20	51
Teheran ...	18	11	35 a.m.	2	28
Suez	18	2	5 p.m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Cable Dipolog Sandakan interrupted (28-8-08).
Cable Aseb Massowah Right (18-9-08)

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION REPORT.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Views.

THE Ahmedabad Millowners' association has sent the following letter to Government :—

With reference to your kind favour of the 1st instant, we are desired by the members of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association to thank the Government for kindly letting them have this opportunity of expressing their views on the Draft Bill proposed by the Factory Labour Commission, and to forward to you the resolution they have arrived at in a General Meeting of the members of the Association held on the 14th instant.

In forwarding the resolution, we are further desired to forward this letter passed at the meeting supporting the resolution passed by them.

We are constrained to say that judging from the bulk of evidence, and the amount of information gathered by the F. L. Commission it is quite obvious that any attempt to amend or alter the existing Indian Factories Act is likely to hamper the Indian textile industry, without in the least conferring any special benefit on the operatives in whose interest the amended Bill, is supposed to have been proposed.

We would not trouble you by pointing out all the objectionable features of the new Bill but respectfully beg to draw your attention to some of the most striking and mischievous points.

I. The proposed educational test (as under clause 2 Section II).

II. The creation of a class of young persons.

III. Compulsory stoppage of all work after the factory has run continuously for six hours.

IV. Restricting the hours of actual employment of children from 7 to 6 hours per day.

V. Alteration in the procedure of prosecution in the event of any infringement of the Act.

VI. Vagueness of the additional sub-sections in the Section prescribing penalties.

Some of the grounds of our objections to the above points are as under.

I. The Association is of opinion that the imposing of the educational test of any sort or in any form is not feasible, unless the Government introduces compulsory and free education all over the country.

II. The creation of a class of young persons may sound all right in theory, but in practice, we are afraid, it is impossible to work. The operation of the new rule would lead to various tricks, such as false personation &c. and would thus be a source of constant anxiety and trouble to the mill managers, and the Inspecting officers. Besides the operatives would strongly feel the rigour of this clause, because due to climate and other causes, a young person of 14 is fully developed in India and is usually mother before that age ; by the time the boy attains the age of 16, he has not only to look after himself and his wife, but has often a family to maintain. Limiting the hours of labour of this class would only mean curtailing his earnings and thereby bringing about great hardship and discontent among the work people.

The object of the Government in appointing the Factory Labour Commission was to inquire into and ameliorate the physical and moral condition of working classes, Looking to the evidence taken, as well as that before the present Commission and also looking to the report of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee we can strongly assert that there is nothing to shew that the physique of working classes of factories in India has in any way deteriorated. On the other hand, it is proved by the evidence that it compares favourably with the physique of the classes dependent on labour elsewhere.

III. It seems to us that the apparent tendency of the proposed Bill is to induce, rather compell the Factory owners to work a 12 hour-day. A careful perusal of the evidence before the Commission points to the fact that by the natural system of working, now in vague, i.e. from sunrise to sunset, the factories work on an average not more than 12 hours a day taking it all the year round. We therefore believe the object of the Bill is attained without any legislation by permitting the present system to continue. Any legislation, therefore imposing new restrictions on labour and work would only lead factory owners to resort to artificial light, which will in itself frustrate the well-meaning intentions of the Government.

IV.—There has been nothing to shew that the child has suffered by his supposed (since it is clear that he never actually works one-third the time he is present in the mill) working for 7 hours, and further restriction is, in our humble opinion, unwarranted.

V.—The procedure of prosecution for infringements of the Act is to say the least unfair and highly objectionable, and not justified by any principles of equity. The curious and unfair proposal of prosecuting the occupier without making any special inquiry as to the person actually responsible for the offence (as has been hitherto done) is, in our opinion, an illegal procedure, and is bound to involve a considerable loss of time and money both to Government, and to the occupier.

VI.—We humbly but most emphatically protest against the vagueness of the clauses of the section prescribing penalties under the Act. No criminal law should be vague. Any law for its just operation should be definite and clear, for such vagueness would be only a constant nightmare to the innocent.

In conclusion we humbly beg to point out that the imposing of unnecessary and uncalled for restrictions, in employing labour on only one branch of industry which is heavily suffering for want of labour, is placing the same at a great disadvantage with others. Such special restrictions are not imposed in any of the civilized European or other Asiatic countries, and we cannot conceive why Government should put in such unsurmountable obstacles on the progress of one single industry, on which alone the proposed Bill is bound to act.

The Association has further desired us to request the Government to carefully go through the bulk of evidence recorded before the Commission and we feel confident that they will perceive that there is no necessity for any amendment or alteration in the present Act.

The following is the Resolution of the Association :—"Having carefully gone through and weighed the bulk of evidence, both official and otherwise, the members of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association unanimously resolve that the proposed changes in the present Factories Act are altogether uncalled for and that any further restrictions or changes in the present Act are sure to have a detrimental effect both on the employers and the employed alike and are likely to cripple an industry just getting on its legs. The Hon. Secretaries be further requested to submit this resolution to Government for their favourable consideration with the accompanying letter expressing the views contained in the resolution."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White,

AN INVITATIN TO LUNCHEON.

Mr. Shaw's Reply to Lady Randolph Churchill.

In the September instalment of "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill" in the "Century Magazine," Mrs. Cornwallis-West publishes a characteristic letter written to her by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Mrs. Cornwallis-West writes:—

"I had met Mr. Shaw a few times. He was tall pale, thin, and ascetic looking with wonderful transparent eyes. His conversation was unconventional. Some correspondence passed between us "apropos" of a luncheon party to which I had invited him, and which he, to my chagrin, refused. But his refusal was couched in such Shavian terms that I felt justified in answering in the same spirit. He wrote:—

Certainly not. What have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habit? "To which I answered:—

Knew nothing of your habits; hope they are not as bad as your manners.

"I thought the matter would rest there, but to my telegram came the following letter:—

MR. SHAW'S DILEMMA.

'Be reasonable. What can I do? If I refuse an invitation in conventional terms I am understood as repudiating the acquaintance of my hostess. If I make the usual excuses and convince her that I am desolated by some other engagement, she will ask me again. And when I have excused myself six times running, she will conclude that I personally dislike her."

"Of course, there is the alternative of accepting, but then I shall endure acute discomfort and starvation. I shall not have the pleasure of really meeting her and talking to her any more than if we happened to lunch at the Savoy on the same day by chance. I shall get no lunch, because I do not eat the unfortunate dead animals and things which she has to provide for the other people. Of those other people half will abuse the occasion to ask me to lunches and dinners, and the other half, having already spread the net for me in vain, will be offended because I have done for you what I would not do for them. I shall have to dress myself carefully and behave properly, both of which are contrary to my nature.

FLAT REFUSAL.

"Therefore, I am compelled to do the simple thing, and when you say 'Come to lunch with a lot of people,' reply flatly, 'I won't.' If you propose anything pleasant to me I shall reply with equal flatness, 'I will.' But lunching with a lot of people—carnivorous people—is not pleasant. Besides, it cuts down my morning's work. I won't lunch with you, I won't dine with you, I won't call on you, I won't take the smallest part in your social routine, and I won't even know you except on the most special and privileged terms to the utter exclusion of that 'lot of other people' whose appetites you offered me as an entertainment.

"Only if I can be of any real service at any time—that is what I exist for—so you may command me. To which you will no doubt reply: 'Thank you for nothing, you would say the same to anybody.' So I would, but it is a great concession to write it at such length to a lady who has bludgeoned me with an invitation to lunch. So there!"

HELP FROM BOMBAY.

There are many in Bombay who will read with interest the account which appears in "M.A.P." of the first start in life given to Mr. T. Harrison Roberts, the founder and orginator of Penny Novelettes and the proprietor of amongst other papers, "Illustrated Bits." He writes:—

There are, I daresay, some people who have no ear for the music of the newsboy's cry, but I am not among them. For I was a newsboy myself once, and, as you know, a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.

Born at Kingston, Surrey, I left school when I was nine years of age, and started earning eighteenpence a week and my meals by selling newspapers in and round about the Brompton Road.

I also delivered papers, and one morning at eight o'clock, I had, as usual, to leave the "Times" at a certain house in Belgrave Square. It was winter-time, and a bitterly cold day. Also, I had as yet had nothing to eat, and I daresay I looked a pretty hungry sort of urchin when the master of the house, happening to come downstairs, caught sight of me. If he seemed to be rather astonished at my appearance I was more than amazed at his, for he was of dusky complexion and wore an oriental dressing-gown of extreme magnificence.

He asked me what I was doing, how old I was, whether I felt cold, and so on, and then commanded me to follow him to the kitchen. I did so with fearful misgivings. I had an idea, a strong idea, that dusky potentates, as I took my host to be, habitually breakfasted off pickled baby, and I felt concerned about the place I was to fill in the menu.

It appeared, that I was not to provide food, but to be fed. The Maharajah, as I had mentally dubbed him gave some orders to the servants in a, to me, unintelligible tongue, and I prepared for the worst, and was, therefore the more relieved when the cook, instead of chopping off my head, placed before me a substantial meat meal. And every morning afterwards so long as I delivered the "Times" at that house in Belgrave Square, I was similarly regaled, and grew fat and cheeky in consequence.

I may add that the "Maharajah" was the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., grandfather of the present head of the Parsee community.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 504·85 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	1,48,000	4,000	2,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	263	293	8	563
For previous 9 weeks of half year	11,46,529	12,11,673	32,273	23,90,476
Total for 10 weeks	12,81,529	13,59,673	36,273	26,74,476
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,996	1,45,181	2,712	2,93,479
Per mile of Rs. do.	289	288	5	582
Total to corresponding date do.	12,74,873	16,18,550	49,467	29,43,189

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 29,479
Do to date ..... Rs. 2,88,709

AN engagement is announced between Mr. Home Peel, of the India Office, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peel, of Sunninghill, Ascot, and Gladys, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whatford, of 49 Courtfield Gardens, S.W., and Linkhood, Eastbourne.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmouth says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly refreshing and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc. sell it.

A STOCK EXCHANGE "SLUMP."

A sensation was caused in the Stock Exchange on Sept. 2 by a young man, named Albert Edward Harrison, said to be from Rugby, suddenly pulling out a revolver from his pocket and firing three shots. Nobody, happily was hit, but one or two members had narrow escapes. About half-past three the man was noticed by one of the doorkeepers on the Old Broad Street side walking excitedly up and down in front of the Stock Exchange. He was clean shaven, wore a mackintosh and cap and had the appearance of a respectable working man. Making as if to enter the block of stockbrokers' offices, he was allowed to pass through the public entrance at No. 75 Old Broad Street. Instead, however, of holding on his way, he turned aside sharply and sprang through the members' door opening right on to the floor of the "House." The Exchange was crowded at the time, most of the members having returned from luncheon. One of them just caught sight of him, and was going to warn the officials when suddenly the intruder, whose right hand had been thurst into his pocket, pulled out a revolver and fired thrice in rapid succession. As he discharged the first two shots he was pointing his revolver downwards, and both of these bullets struck the floor, spending themselves harmlessly. The third shot was fired into the air. It reached Mr. Lewis Aarons, of Gresham House, Old Broad Street, striking his breast pocket. Mr. Aarons instinctively put his hand into his pocket and drew out his silver cigar case, which was dented by the bullet. He then realised that by a lucky chance his life had been saved. Meanwhile there was a mad stampede among the members for the exits, and two of them were hurt in the rush. The attendant, who had seen the stranger enter, had kept his eye upon him. Rushing up the uniform man seized the assailant, who was standing as if dazed, with the smoking revolver still clutched in his hand. Other assistance was forthcoming, and the young man was given over to the police. He was taken to Cloak Lane Police Station, charged, and detained. The man, who is about twenty-three years of age, was understood to say that he came from Rugby, and that his father had been "done out of" a lot of money on the Stock Exchange. The revolver was examined and found to contain two loaded cartridges. The three discharged bullets were picked up in the "House." Upon the man's person were found two boxes of cartridges and some papers. His mental condition is being inquired into by the police. Not within the memory of anyone living has such a stampede been witnessed on the Exchange (says a City Editor). Some members actually prostrated themselves, conscience-stricken, so many declared, for their inhuman cruelty to the bears. It was conjectured, when senses had been restored, that the firer was an infuriated bear, caught in the Trunk or the Kaffir market, and that this was the only resource left him to terrify his torturers. It was impossible to distinguish, however, who were terrified the most, the bulls or the bears, for the most rubicund faces were blanched.

INDIANS AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—The question whether the Government of India have, in view of the conditional promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation, opened the doors of the public services for the employment of Indians sufficiently wide was discussed in your columns on the 23rd ult. by "Anglo-Indian," in terms which, as has since been pointed out, were somewhat self-contradictory. If the accusation he launches against Indians that "corruption is the besetting sin of the Indian official" be well founded, no further vindication of the course pursued by Government would be required. It is certainly not owing to racial moral obliquity that the proportion of Indians to Europeans in the higher grades of the Indian Services is smaller than it might be. The reason is because Indians have as yet failed to develop, on a sufficient scale, those qualities which are the necessary equipment of sound and capable administrators. Our rigid system is doubtless a heavy drag upon individual merit, and it is often said that, given more chances, the Indian would soon rise to the occasion. On the other hand, the Governments of native States, with their more elastic methods, offer many opportunities for distinction which are not open to officials under our out-and-dried system, and it cannot be denied that up to the present time the number of Indians who have profited by these advantages is very small, showing that indigenous capacity has yet to developed.

Whether our Government, in determining to maintain the highest possible level of efficiency in their Services—and thereby preferring Europeans to Indians for many important posts—have acted prudently, in face of the discontent that has been steadily growing for some years past may well be doubted. They were animated by the praiseworthy desire to promote the best interest of the poorer classes, and especially the agriculturists who notwithstanding the want of sympathy about which we hear so much nowadays prefer to live under the strong rule of the European. But the result has unfortunately been to alienate a large slice of the educated Indians who control the Press, and are eloquent in preaching sedition. Under existing conditions some sort of compromise is imperative, and in order to safeguard our position in India we must now recognise, and give practical effect to what has long been inevitable, that the logical outcome of our system of education can only be to entrust the Indians with a larger share in the government of their country.

The problem which presses for solution at the hands of Lord Morley and his advisers is how to bring this change about without endangering the stability of the Indian Administration, or unduly weakening its essential characteristics.

Aug. 30. THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' SERVICE.

A SINGULAR case of loss of memory has occurred at Southend. At midnight, on August 29, a well-dressed young lady was found wandering in the High-street, and was taken to the Church Army House in Cromer-road, where the only information she could give was that her name was Annette, and that she was on her way to Bombay and had lost a friend. She is apparently about twenty-five years of age, and her description is: Height, 5ft. 5in., fair hair, blue eyes, fresh complexion; wearing a white chiffon silk dress, trimmed with lace, and grey kimono coat.

THE "Musical Home Journal" tells a story of how Mr. George Crossmith once had his little joke with the income-tax authorities, and claims that it is not only good but true. Long after his father's death the Commissioners, by mistake, sent George a notice assessing the income of the deceased at 2,000*l*. Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it:—"I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; 2,000*l*. is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

An important feature in the pressure distribution at present of the ridge is the relatively high pressure, which extends across the head of the Peninsula; except in Eastern Bengal and Assam, no rain has fallen to the north of it, and skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The shallow depression which appeared in the North-West of the Bay caused some heavy falls of rain in Orissa while there has been local rain in the South of the Central Provinces and the Deccan, and isolated falls in the rest of the Peninsula. In the East of Bombay and the Deccan, all the stations had rain.

There has also been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula; skies are heaviiy overcast except in the South.

In Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam only local falls of rain have occurred. In the latter province clouds have decreased.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Bhamo and Mymensingh, two inches; Cuttack and Sambalpur, three; Amraoti, three-quarters; Chanda, two; Sholapur, one and-a-half; Bijapur, half; Gulbarga, Kurnool and Kodaikanal, three-quarters; Trichinopoly, one and-a-half; and Madras and Gopalpur, one.

Humidity is in defect in Chota Nagpur and the Gangetic Plain; temperature is normal throughout the country.

Forecast:—Local rain is probable in Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orrisa, the Deccan and on the North Madras Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Esplanade In Cts
Previously registered	68·75	65·01	64·21	49·41
Friday, 18th September.	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·02
Total	68·75	65·03	64·21	49·40
Up to same date last year	92·11	93·93	97·98	99·40

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0 33	89·93	146 57	89·93

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (17th)	93·6	83·1	...	0·00
Pusk	95·3	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat (17th)	95·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	98·8	74·5	...	3·53
Rawalpindi	89·4	69·1	...	43·16
Lahore	95·9	72·2	...	30·40
Sirsa	98·3	71·6	...	24·04
Ambala	96·0	71·5	...	17·00
Delhi	94·2	75·7	...	37·60
Agra	96·0	74·5	...	33·89
Mainpuri	96·3	73·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	94·5	77·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	96·9	72·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	98·1	75·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	101·6	75·8	...	2·80
Karachi	86·0	77·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	89·4	69·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	97·2	71·1	...	33·01
Kotah	93·0	74·1	...	39·62
Dholpur	91·6	73·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	85·3	78·2	...	13·35
Veraval	84·7	74·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	95·4	68·2	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	72·6	...	23·96
Surat	89·6	76·6	...	44·09
Ahmedabad	94·6	75·7	...	32·51
Deesa	95·3	71·9	...	37·41
Neemuch	91·0	68·8	...	24·01
Indore	89·1	70·1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	89·0	72·8	...	57·26
Saugor	89·1	70·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	89·6	72·4	...	36·34
Khandwa	91·2	74·1	...	18·61
Akola	88·2	74·1	...	32·96
Amraoti	92·3	70·3	2·74	30·46
Nagpur	89·2	74·1	0·09	47·17
Chanda	90·0	74·5	2·33	55·73
Raipur	88·2	...	...	45·28
Bombay	85·1	78·9	0·02	47·72
Ratnagiri	81·3	73·1	1·18	76·14
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	...	109·54
Karwar	88·3	...	...	130·32
Mahableshwar	90·4	72·1	...	132·28
Ahmednagar	85·9	71·0	0·19	12·70
Poona	85·0	71·8	0·02	13·35
Sholapur	88·3	71·9	1·68	19·82
Bijapur	87·2	67·7	0·66	8·58
Belgaum	77·3	64·6	0·05	51·14
Aurangabad	86·7	70·2	...	18·21
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	74·7	...	40·08
Hyderabad	85·3	71·2	...	20·78
Mangalore	83·7	72·9	0·25	139·19
Calicut	84·8	72·1	...	89·46
Cochin	85·7	77·3	...	71·98
Colombo	88·0	78·5	...	8·61
Masulipatam	94·3	75·6	0·05	14·77
Bellary	94·0	73·3	...	4·52
Cuddapah	94·7	76·6	...	9·42
Madras	95·5	74·0	1·00	10·93
Bangalore	84·3	64·8	...	9·86
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	...	2·00
Trichinopoly	93·1	73·8	1.73	15·07
Negapatam	94·9	78·5	...	10·22

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (68·75); G. T. H. = 0·2 (65·61); St. G. H. = 0·00 (64·21); C. P. = 0·25 (47·70).

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased at Rawalpindi, where skies are now heavily clouded. Humidity has increased at Rawalpindi and is to-day in excess there. Day temperature has fallen at Multan and Rawalpindi and is in slight defect. Night temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Cloud continues to increase and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the north-east. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature has risen at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and is in slight excess there. Night temperature is normal except for a defect at Cawnpore. Winds are westerly to north-westerly throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly so as at Ajmer and Kotah. Moisture in the air has increased, but still remains below normal at Jaipur. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the night temperature at Ajmer. Winds are northerly at Jaipur, southerly in Upper Sind and westerly at Karachi. Calms are reported from Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, while they are clear in Central India West. The air has become drier at Indore and Surat. Maximum temperature has risen at Rajkot, elsewhere it remains normal; minimum temperature is below the average at Rajkot. Winds are westerly to north-westerly generally.

The Central Provinces.—Heavy rain has fallen at Amraoti (2·74 inches) and Chanda (2·36 inches.) Skies are heavily clouded at Chanda and Amraoti, and lightly to moderately so over the rest of the division. Humidity has increased at Chanda and is now normal except at Saugor where it is still below normal. Day temperature has increased at Amraoti and decreased at Rajpur. Night temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Amraoti and southerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1·18 inches of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal. Temperature is normal. Winds are northerly at Bombay and easterly or south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Mormugao, while Karwar has a calm.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Sholapur has had 1·62 inches and Bijapur, 0·66 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded throughout. Air has become damper than usual at Sholapur and Bijapur while the usual amount of moisture is present in the air elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly except for calms at Malegaon, Poona and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local in the Konkan.

A few falls may occur in Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

P. and O. mail steamer report.—Mail steamer "Arcadia" which left Aden on the 13th, experienced up to Longitude 48° E, on the 14th light north-easterly winds; thence to Longitude 62° E, on the 16th moderate to light south-westerly winds slight southerly and south-westerly swell and occasionally cloudy; thence to arrival in port this morning light north-westerly winds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th September was 29·875 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 3 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

AN AMUSING WEDDING.

CHEERFULNESS is the characteristic note of all Salvationist weddings and there was no variation at the festivities at Balham on Monday night, Aug. 31, when Ensign Albert Halsey, of Brixton, was married to Capt. Gertrude Smith of the Balham Corps. Lieut-Col. Mitchell officiated, following the usual ritual of the "Army." The marriage was advertised on the hoardings, and a charge of 3d. was made for admission to the ceremony, which took place at the Balham Assembly Rooms. Even newspaper reporters had to pay for admission, but a Correspondent says, it was worth it. There was also a collection. The parties were really married twice in the same day. The first ceremony took place quietly at Brixton Church. The "Army" festivities in the evening were louder, livelier, and on a larger scale. There was first a ninepenny high tea, called a breakfast, and the International Staff Band made the concert-hall ring. Bride and bridegroom occupied seats on the platform, and two aged Salvationists held aloft the "Blood and Fire" emblems of the "Army." "Hallelujahs" were frequent. The bridegroom's father was asked if he saw any just cause or impediment. He said he didn't. It was the sort of business he couldn't prevent. He could remember the bridegroom as long as most people, and had nothing against him. ("Hallelujah.") After the bride's father had spoken the band played an "Army" hymn, there was loud stamping of feet, and the Balham Songsters gave a tuneful melody. Then the bride and bridegroom—already husband and wife—were asked respectively if they would have each other, etc., and loud "hallelujahs" followed the "I will." Many speeches followed; then more music and prayers; and the newly-married ensign and captain drove away in a four-wheeler to spend their honeymoon at Brixton.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Trimbujee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER

ADVANCE FASHIONS.

Every day unfolds some fresh development in the matter of advance fashions, writes our lady correspondent and the woman who elects to take time by the forelock, and who refuses to wait until the chill of early autumn finds out the weak spots in her modistic armour before considering her winter attire, loses nothing by lodging her orders early. Almost every year an effort is made to establish plaid in the place of honour where the new materials are concerned, and though the Englishwoman is by no means, as a rule, addicted to plaid for town wear, this season it is more than likely to achieve a large measure of success in alliance with plain materials.

PLEATED SKIRTS.

As a matter of fact, the simple pleated skirt in two shades of brown, or allied to a colour, is promised a pronounced vogue, and will be seen in double harness with a coat of plain cloth or serge, cut away in sharp points on either side. A soft redish brown, like the good brown Devonshire mould, will be high in favour this autumn, with a huge check defined by a fine purple or green line, while dark soft blues and greens will likewise take an important place among the new schemes. Many of the coats are made with lapels shaped very much like those of a man's frock coat, and faced with plain satin, or with cloth in a lighter shade rich burnt orange being allied to a coat of nut-brown cloth, with a frieze skirt in two shades of brown to match. There are besides, the most attractive little waistcoats of very thick soft satin, literally covered with soutache worked into a maze over them, and which in many instances provide the only decoration to a costume of cloth which is otherwise severely plain.

THE REIGN OF SOUTACHE.

These who have been fostering the idea that soutache has enjoyed a sufficiently long reign, and will probably be placed on the Index this year with other defunct fashions, will find that their opinions on the subject must be readjusted and retabulated when the new models make their appearance. Among the handsomest and most attractive items designed for the coming season are long coats, reaching almost to the hem of the skirt, and fashioned of a soft heavy make of velvet in deep shades of mulberry, Havana, wood-brown, or myrtle which are worked all over with ferns and scroll-work of soutache, which cover the surface, leaving very little of the velvet visible underneath. These coats fit closely to the figure and are fashioned with long and fairly tight sleeves, reaching to the wrist while in some cases they are innocent of any revers or lapels a long narrow panel of unadorned velvet cutting through the coat from the shoulders nearly to the hem, and merging in a long sharp point, while it is studded with velvet buttons on either side. The coat fastens invisibly in front under this panel, while a little embroidery of soutache outlines the top of the panel where it is cut out round the throat.

A RE-APPEARANCE.

Another modistic ally which has returned this season, and which appears likely to remain with us for some time to come, is the high Napoleonic collar. The height of these is so exaggerated as to suggest secret and severe discomfort to the woman who is denied the gift of a swan neck and in almost every case they are carried out in a different material to that of which the coat is fashioned some of the newest examples being designed of very thick corded silk as stiff and unbecoming as the iron collar which formed one of the tortures of olden days.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 4.

ARRIVALS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

Major H Smith, I M S, B	Major F A Kingston, 2-3
Mr W E J Dodds, B Cov	G R
Mr F C Puckle, B	Major F L Gunan, 1-10
Mr A H M Lawson, B	G R
Mr E F Vicars, B	Capt G G F Scaly I M S
Mr H S Duncan, M	Lieut B W Abbay, 27 Cav
Lieut-Col E L Wright, I A	Lieut T G P Savage, 74
Lieut-Col W B Pratt, D S O, inspecting officer, Frontier Corps	Punj
	Lieut J C Wemyss, 3 Drg
	Lieut W G Eighteton, 34
Major M J W Pike, deputy assistant adjutant general, Sialkote Bd	P R
	Lieut T P Burrell, R E
Major C I Wimberley, S Cav	Assist Engineer W A Cable, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Manners Smith, B, 3 mo privilege leave to 26 Q 08, and 3 mo furl in continuation	Mr R D Robertson M, 5 days on private affairs
	Mr A E Marriott, M I mo M C
Mr G A Khan, B Cov, 10 mo furl	Mr A V J Vas, M 5 mo 24 days on private affairs without pay
Mr R B Holland, B Cov, 1 m furl	Mr C G Blatherwick, Bo Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr W Kelly, B, 1 mo extraordinary leave, leave without pay	Brig Gen H Mullaly, C B, C S I, 2 mo
Lieut Col F C Fercha, I M S, M, was on study leave from 4 8 08 to 18 8 08	Capt A Le F Smith, 2 Raj, 6 mo M C
	Capt F V L Pritchard, 9 Berar Inf, 14 days
Major H St J Fraser, IMS, M, 14 days on M C	Lieut R J B Yates, 29 Cav, to 30 11 08
Mr A S Kearns, M, 3 mo furl	Lieut J B Wynter, 52 Sikhs, 14 days
Mr J M Lacey, M, 5 days' extraordinary leave, without pay	Lieut H S Blanc, 19 Lrs, 2 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr D A Barker, B Cov	Mr J B Welsh, Bo
Mr J Walker, C I E, B Cov	Lieut Col A Giles, 11 Hrs
Mr J H Murray, B	Major T G B Johnson, 32 Pnpl
Mr G Mitchell, B	Major R E Rennie, 19 Bombay Lrs
Mr D S Gilling, B	
Mr J G Burn, M Cov	Capt A J S Gibe 28 Cav
Lieut Col H P Dimmock, I M S, Bo	Assist Engineer W G Mantell, R I M

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER, Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel gross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance bright and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain active, memory luminous, bodily nourishment improved and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitutes. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1006 Market, Bombay, No. 8.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recruited* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Command to

The Royal Family and the Royal Houses of Russia and Portugal

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Assheton & Harpurs, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/9, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 4/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/9 size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

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Patronised by Government House since 1896 and also by the Princes and Elite of Society in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT AWARDED AT SEVERAL EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA & PARIS.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMA AT BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

The House for High Class Motor Coach Building and Motor Engineering. Special Department opened for Nickel Plating all description of work. Motor Tyres, accessories and fittings stocked in large variety. Motors or Chassis examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether produced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostrations, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or debasement of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, rapid disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Reaching up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting and weakening discharges, invigorates the feeble, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed mere dull, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of scrofula, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the unwholesome matter wherever met with in whatever form or combination; removing all boils, pimples, acne, scurvy, glandular swellings, discolorations, rheumatic pains, scaly eruptions, ulcerations, and other symptoms of constitutional impurities, &c. Its effects are

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.

Presidency's Fine Bowling.

PARSEES DISMISSED FOR 52.

FINE INNINGS BY GREIG.

THE Presidency outplayed the Parsees in all the departments of the game yesterday. When play resumed yesterday morning nobody entertained even a remote thought that the Parsees would be dismissed for a paltry 52. But the unexpected happened, and a strong batting combination suddenly collapsed before the vigorous attack of Milne and Joy. In fact, the Parsee innings was a mere procession to and from the wickets. They had, the previous night, made 20 for 2 wickets. On the resumption of the innings yesterday morning they lost the third wicket when at 23 and the fourth without any addition to the total. Meherhomji then partnered K. M. Mistry, and the two cracks playing a watchful game revived the drooping spirits of the Parsees a little; but the partnership did not last long, as the total had been increased by only five when Milne spread-eagled Meherhemji's wickets. The dismissal of that bat considerably weakened the Parsee prospects, which were reduced to nil when Milne yorked the Patiala Mistry's leg-stump. And the Parsee innings concluded with a paltry 52.

Milne and Joy's performance with the ball was little short of marvellous. They secured quite remarkable analyses and were simply unplayable, Milne with his fine off-breaks and Joy with his puzzling swerves. Milne captured 5 wickets for 21 runs; and Joy an equal number for 27 runs. The wicket, which showed signs of wearing, no doubt assisted the bowlers to some extent. Nevertheless they bowled remarkably well and deserve great credit for disposing of a strong batting side for a paltry score.

At one stage during the course of the Parsee first innings, the match became intensely exciting. The Parsees had lost 7 wickets for only 34 runs out of 47 that they had to make to save a follow on. They had now only three wickets left, and 13 runs to make. Could they knock up the required number, was the question. But eventually they made the runs and saved the follow on.

The Presidency entered upon their second venture with a useful lead of 144 runs. The first wicket fell for 21, but on Turner joining Greig, a remarkable stand was made, the partnership, which was not severed when the stumps were drawn for the day, realising 111 runs. No less than 6 bowlers were tried, but the changes had little effect on the batsmen, who continued playing all the bowling with confidence. Greig's brilliant and unconquered innings of 83 was the feature of the Presidency batting. Everybody was glad to see the great cricketer in his old form. He gave two very hard chances, otherwise be played a faultless game. Again, the two chances which he gave were so very difficult that they could hardly be called chances. His innings was a real batting treat and was vastly appreciated by the crowd, who cheered every fourer that came off his bat. His late-cuts and leg-glances especially were greatly admired. It is hoped that the great batsman will be able to reach the century to-day. Turner also played a fine innings, contributing a not-out innings of 42.

Drizzling rain began to come down half an hour before the time fixed for the resumption of play after lunch, and continued coming with slight breaks. At 5 further play was found impossible owing to the rain, and stumps were drawn for the day. The match will be resumed this morning, when, probably, after half an hour's play, the Presidency, who are ahead of the Parsees by 276 runs already, might declare their innings closed and send the Parsees in. If it does not rain this morning, there is every likelihood of the match yielding decisive results in favour of the Presidency.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

A larger crowd was present yesterday to witness the second day's struggle between the Presidency and the Parsees. Some showers had fallen over-night and the pitch, though a little better than Thursday, showed signs of wearing.

N. M. Dinshaw and Vatcha, the not-outs of the previous day, went in to face the bowling of Joy and Milne. Dinshaw opened by cutting Joy's first ball for 3. The total had been increased by 3 only, when Vatcha was out to a catch by Cooper off Joy. It was a most beautiful catch, and Cooper quite deserved the hearty applause that greeted his performance. (23 –3—3.) K. M. Mistry of Patiala was the next man in, to whom Milne sent down a maiden. Before the total could be augmented, Joy dismissed Dinshaw with a fine ball. (23—4—0.) R. P. Meherhomji, who joined the Parsee skipper, drove Joy for four. A disaster then befell the Parsees, as in the next over Milne completely beat Meherhomji. (28—5—5.) H. F. Mulla filled the vacant place. He made 5 runs and was then out to a catch to Airy off Milne. Quite a panic prevailed in the Parsee camp, as they had lost 6 wickets for a paltry 34. (34—6—5.) Masani then went in. Another disaster was in store for the Parsees, as K. M. Mistry, their finest bat, succumbed to a ball off Milne. (34—7—1.) Elchidana then went in, and the game became intensely interesting and exciting at this stage. It being a three days' match, the Parsees had to make 47 runs to save a follow on; and they had already lost 7 wickets for 34. The excitement considerably increased when Joy beat Masani with a beautiful off-break. The batsman did not even attempt to touch the ball, when it suddenly broke in, completely beating him. (38—8—0.) K. B. Mistry went in, and hit Joy right over the southern boundary. Only one run was now required to save the follow on; Elchidana then hit a fourer, the Parsees greeting the stroke with loud cheering. He was immediately after caught in the slips by Greig off Milne. (48—9—6). Madon was the last man in. The total stood at 52, when Mistry was caught by Milne off Joy. (52—10—8.) The Parsee innings thus concluded for a paltry 52.

Milne and Joy bowled remarkably well, taking five wickets each for 21 and 29 runs respectively.

PRESIDENCY—2ND INNINGS.

The Presidency opened their second innings with a very useful lead of 144 runs. Greig and Airy faced the bowling of K. B. Mistry and Madon-Mistry's first over was a maiden. Madon also sent down one. Greig was here missed by Meherhomji off K. B. Mistry, but the chance was so very difficult that it could hardly be called a chance. Airy too was then missed, but that chance, too, was an extremely difficult one. The trundlers then sent down one more maiden each. Greig relieved the monotony by cutting Mistry for a single, a two and two. Two more maidens followed. A little after, the first decade was telegraphed by Greig hitting K. B. Mistry for a triplet. Greig then sent Madon to the boundary amid cheers. Up to now 11 overs had been sent, of which 7 were maidens. Greig then sent up the second decade by finely hitting Madon to the leg for four. Airy was then caught at the wickets by Mulla off K. B. Mistry, (21—1—3.) J. T. Turner joined Greig, who drove K.M. Mistry, who had relieved Madon, for four. The third and the fourth decades were then telegraphed. Greig was again missed off K.B. Mistry, this time by Mulla. With the total at 42, Dinshaw relieved K. M. Mistry at the southern end, and Vatcha was put on to bowl in place of K. B. Mistry. Runs were coming in singles and twos, and the game was, from the spectators' point of view, very dull. Greig then drove Dinshaw for a single, and sent up the half century amid loud cheering, which was renewed when, a little later, Turner cut Vatcha for a four and telegraphed 60.

The Presidency had made 71 for 1 wicket, when play was adjourned for lunch. Greig's contribution then was 44 (not out) and Turner's 21 (not out).

Rain began to come down in drizzles half an hour before the time fixed for the resumption of the play. At 3-30 the captains inspected the pitch, and the match was resumed fifteen minutes after.

Greig and Turner, the not-outs of the morning, faced Vatcha.

Grieg hit Vatcha to leg for a triplet, Turner responding by hitting a two.

Drizzling rain again came down, interrupting the play.

The match was interrupted for half an hour. On the resumption at 4 o'clock, Greig drove K. B. Mistry for 3, and sent up his half century amid loud cheering. Turner cut the same trundler twice to the boundary, and sent up the eighth decade. Greig then hit Vatcha twice for a quartette; and the ninth decade was up. A little after, the maidan rang out with tremendous cheering on Greig sending up the century by hitting Vacha for a single. Turner was then missed by Madon off Vatcha. Greig was playing a free, beautiful game, sending both the trundlers to the boundary in quick succession. His contribution was at this stage 70. With the total at 123, Madon was put on to bowl in place of K. B. Mistry; 130 was then telegraphed, of which Greig's contribution was 80.

At 4-35, further play was found impossible owing to rain. The Presidency had made 132 runs for 1 wicket, when stumps were drawn for the day. The following are the scores:

THE PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Heath, c and b K M Mistry	...	8
Capt Greig, b K B Mistry	...	9
Mr J O Airy, c Daruwalla, b Vatcha	...	13
Mr K E Cooper, c K M Mistry b Madon	...	2
Comdr Vines, b Madon	...	0
Lieut Townend, c Kapadia, b Vatcha	...	69
Capt Rutter, c Dinshaw, b K M Mistry	...	21
Mr J T Turner, st Mulla, b Vatcha	...	16
Mr F L Sprott (Capt) st Mulla, b Vatcha		1
Mr. J Milne, not out	...	7
Mr F D Joy, b Vatcha	...	3
Extras	...	12
Total	...	196

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K. B Mistry	18	37	5	1
K. M. Mistry	19	31	7	2
M B Vatcha	21	57	4	5
S F Madon	14	35	7	2
R M Meherhomji	5	10	1	0
N M Dinshaw	6	14	2	0

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr D C Daruwalla, b Milne	...	7
Mr Kapadia, c and b Joy	...	8
Mr Vatcha, c Cooper, b Joy	...	3
Mr Dinshaw, b Joy	...	5
Mr K M Mistri, b Milne	...	1
Mr R. P. Meherhomji, b Milne	...	5
Mr Mulla, c Airy, b Milne	...	5
Mr Masani, b Joy	...	0
Mr Elchidana, c Greig, b Milne	...	6
Mr K B Mistry, c Milne, b Joy	...	8
Mr Madon, not out	...	2
Extras	...	2
Total	...	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr. Joy	10	29	3	5
Mr. Milne	9	21	2	5

THE PRESIDENCY.

2ND INNINGS.

Capt. Greig, not out	...	83
Mr. Airy, c Mulla b K. B. Mistry	...	3
Mr. J T Turner not out	...	42
The rest to bat.		
Extras	...	4
Total (for 1 wicket)	...	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K B Mistry	17	52	7	1
Madon	9	13	5	0
K M Mistry	5	14	1	0
Dinshaw	6	11	2	0
Vatcha	18	38	1	0

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Second day's racing took place this afternoon in splendid weather. Details of the results are as follows:—

THE KOTWAL HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Mr. O'Hara's Ariadne 11st. 4lbs.	1
Mr. Chaplin's Brown Boy 11st. 4lbs.	2
Captain Hislop's Jenny Lind, 9st. 7lbs.	3

Time—1 min. 28 1-5 secs.

Won easily; a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Major J. Morris' Ivanhoe came in first past the post, but was disqualified for crossing, and the race was awarded to Ariadne.

Also ran.—Achievement, Metor, Planchette, Dame Durdon and Ivanhoe.

THE HANNA 1 HANDICAP—7 furlongs.

Captain Ready's Alexis, 10st. 9lbs.	1
Major Shearman's Akolia, 11st. 8lbs.	2
Captain Mackenzie's Richard, 9st. 13 lbs.	3
Captain Leake's Sirdar, 8st. 13lbs.	4

Time—1 min. 45 secs.

Won by a length; 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Trumps, Parthiv, Peacock, Muscana and Sohrab.

THE GHUNSHANDASS HIRANAND CUP—1 mile.

Mr. Chaplin's Black Arrow, 10st. 9lbs.	1
Lt. Colonel O'Donnell's Necklace, 12st. 1lbs.	2
Mr. Leared's Barkiee, 8st. 11 lbs.	3
Mr. Wilson's Lender, 8st. 12 lbs.	4

Time—2 mins. 1 sec.

Won by a length; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

HORSE HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles, over 9 flights of hurdles.

Captain Hallowes' Bar Sinister, 9st. 9lbs.	1
Mr. Bease's Dawn, 11st.	2
Mr. Chaplin's Myrtle, 11st. 9 lbs.	3
Mr. Underwood's Mafeking, 9st. 3 lbs.	4

Time—3 min. 1 1-7 secs.

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Bill Squires, Melody, Lucky Glittens and Sir John.

THE KHALIPAT HURDLES.—1 1-2 miles, over 9 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Graham's Dudds, 11st. 13lbs.	1
Lt. Colonel Boileau's Godiva, 11st. 1 lb.	2
Major Goodwin's Muskerry, 9st. 4 lbs.	3
Captain Wedgwood's Cherry Ripe, 11st. 1 lb.	4

Time.—3 mins. 11 2-5 secs.

Won by 2 lengths; 7 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Vesta and Mahratta.

THE OPEN POLO HANDICAP—3 furlongs.

Mr. Felden's Fanchette, 11st. 6 lbs.	1
Mr. Chapling's Tam Ring, 10st. 8 lbs.	2
Mr. Sandy's Abe, 9st. 5lbs.	3
Mr. McCudden's Diana, 8st. 11 lbs.	4

Time.—40 secs.

Won by one and a half lengths; half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Lady Flo and Khargosh.

ARAB POLO HANDICAP—3 furlongs.

Major Morri's Don Juan, 9st.	1
Capt. Reddie's Napoleon, 11st. 12 lbs.	2
Mr. Felden's Life Line, 10st. 13 lbs.	3
Mr. Bethell's Grey Friar, 9st. 11 lbs.	4

Time.—4 mins. 1-10 secs.

Won by a head; a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Kildare, Nigma and Lender.

1, 2, 3

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FOOTBALL.

The Rovers Tournament.

Owing to heavy downpour of rain last evening, the fixture of the day, Rovers vs. Worcesters was declared off and will be played this evening.

The Nizam College Shield.

WON BY "H" COMPANY, THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large gathering at Nizam College to witness the final between "H" Company, Manchester Regiment, and the "A" Squadron, 13th Hussars, for the Nizam College Football Shield.

Among those present was General Campbell, the Minister, Col. Mitchell, Nawabs Salar Jung and Intakab Jung, Mr and Mrs. Seaton and many others.

The Infantrymen won the toss and chose to play down hill. The game started fairly even for some few minutes; after which, the ball was sent close to the Cavalrymen's goal and a bid was made to capture it, but Bassington saved. The Manchesters again pressed their adversaries, and their goal was many times in danger. The Hussars next took possession of ball and made a determined rush for the Manchester's end, where a free kick was given against the Hussars. The Hussars right wing pounced on it and took to the Manchesters' end, where a stiff shot was made for their goal. Shortly after "hands" was given against McGrail which gave Galloway a splendid opening, but he failed to take advantage and the result was a corner to Manchesters, but nothing came of it. Afterwards a severe struggle ensued in Midfield where Reed and Haig showed up well, defeating the Hussars forwards. Soon afterwards the Referee's whistle went for half time, neither team having scored. In the second half, the pace was exceedingly fast and furious, the Manchesters making a grand assault on the Hussars goal and much rough and tumble went on for a time; after which the Hussars' goal was seriously threatened and when the ball was exactly in front of their stronghold McGrail sent a high goal, scoring the first in the game. On play being resumed the Hussars made a rush for the Manchesters' end, where a corner was secured; but the Manchesters prevented anything accruing therefrom. During the remainder of the game, Flockhart was repeatedly called on to save, which he did magnificently. After some stiff play in Midfield, time arrived, with "H" Company, Manchesters, 1 goal to "A" Squadron, 13th Hussars, nil.

Before asking the Nizam's HeirApparent to present the Shield to the winning team, Mr. Seaton said briefly that they had seen the last of the 11th Annual Tournament, and the Manchesters had carried of the Shield in the nick of time, for the Cheshire Regiment, who shortly were to relieve the Manchesters had won the Shield previously and might have entered the lists. "H" Company had won fairly. Thanks were due to the Hony. Secretary, Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Burnett for the arrangements made for the Tournament, and to those who had performed the duties of Referees. Mr. Seaton then eulogised the Manchesters as a fine sporting Regiment who alone put half a dozen teams into the Tournament annually.

The Prince then presented the Shield to the winners amid prolonged applause.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

In the Durand Football Tournament at Simla to-day the 15th Hussars beat Bishop Cotton's School by 5 goals to 2 and the Shropshire Light Infantry beat the 1st Queen's Regiment by 2 to love.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

The following are the details of the Boxing Tournament yesterday:—

BANTAMS.

Private Richards, Leicesters, beat Frisby, Leicesters.

Corporal Daniells, Dorsets, beat Private Condon Leicesters.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lance Corporal South Lancashires, beat Private Marlow, Leicesters,

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Hall Leicesters, beat Gunner D'Lugg, 89th Company R. G. A.

Private, Cook, Worcesters, beat Lance-Corporal Melville, 13th Hussars,

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The German Emperor.

Strasburg, Aug. 30 ("Reuter")—At a banquet given here to-day, the Emperor, in proposing a toast, made the following speech:—

"I rejoice to be able to express to you my deepest conviction that the peace of Europe is not in danger. It rests on too solid foundations to be easily upset by the incitements and calumnies provoked by envious and ill-disposed individuals. Firm security exists, in the first place, in the conscience of the Princes and statesmen of Europe who know and feel that they are responsible to God for the lives and prosperity of the peoples entrusted to their leadership. On the other hand, it is the will and desire of the peoples themselves to make themselves useful by tranquilly pursuing the development of the magnificent achievements of a progressive civilisation, and to measure their strength in peaceful rivalry. Finally, peace is also assured and guaranteed by power on sea and land by the German people in arms. Proud of the manly discipline and love of honour of her armed forces, Germany is determined to keep them on their high level, without menace to others, and to develop them as her own interests, demand, favouring none, injuring none."

Notwithstanding the rain which began to fall, the parade of the troops of the Strasburg garrison yesterday was witnessed by crowds who enthusiastically cheered the Emperor and Empress. The troops having marched past once, the Emperor presented new colours to the colonels of the different regiments, and addressed a few gracious words to the members of the veterans' associations. Shortly after twelve o'clock his Majesty returned to the city at the head of the colour company and standard squadron amid the cheers of the population. Among those present at the parade were the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Eitel Freidrich, and a large number of distinguished officers.

At a banquet given in connection with the manœuvres, the Emperor, proposed the following toast:—

"The 15th Army Corps was to-day passed in review by his Majesty the King of Saxony, many German princess, and myself, and it is a joy to me once more to express my utmost gratitude to your Excellency and my congratulations to the corps, on this historical ground in front of the gates of Strasburg—that beautiful Town! The sight of the ranks of the old comrades in arms from the time of my grand-father standing opposite in civilian cloths was likewise exalting, just as it was in Matz, and what gave me not the least pleasure was to find a number of old French soldiers among them. They stood in concord next to one another, the warriors of Solferino, Magenta, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, who served under Bosquet, St. Arnaud, Pellissier, and Forey, and next to them with the iron cross, the warriors of Prince Frederick Charles, General Steinmetz, and many other German military commanders. That is as it ought to be. Where a true soldier's spirit lives, soldiers' hearts find themselves together. I hope the corps will also parade on future occasions in the excellent condition in which it has shown itself to me, and I hope it will display its military training in the manœuvres to my satisfaction. I drink to the welfare of the 15th Army Corps. Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!"

THE KAISER'S PLANS.

With reference to an article published by the "Dortmunder Zeitung" on August 20, under the heading, "A journey of the Emperor William to England," the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says:—"We are authorised to declare that at the recent interview between the Emperor and King Edward not a syllable was uttered with regard to a projected journey of the Emperor to England in the coming autumn. The assertion made in the article mentioned must therefore be characterised as a bold invention."

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

There is, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," a good deal of significance for all who read between the lines in a telegram which the Havas Agency has received from Marienbad, and which is evidently inspired. It points out that "certain Austrian and foreign papers have published absolutely fanciful details about Wednesday's luncheon given by King Edward." The telegram continues:—

"It has been greatly remarked this year, that the King has taken pains not to impart a political character to his receptions, either to the luncheon at Marienbad or to that at Carlsbad. His Majesty does not desire that such accidental meetings with foreign statesmen should acquire importance as genuine political interviews, such as take place elsewhere. This is more particularly the case because owing to his friendly ties with the Emperor Francis Joseph he wishes to keep to a reserved attitude during his sojourn in Austria. Already last year the King regretted that so much noise should have been made about the luncheon to which he invited M. Clemenceau."

The "Havas" note, in itself, is not as significant as the semi-official character given to it this evening. It is evidently intended to throw out a gentle hint to the lively French Press, which, with charming friendliness, has been a trifle over-eager in recording the King's doing and interpreting every reception he held as an abstruse political move. "Pas trop de zele," says the "Havas" note, after Talleyrand.

MOROCCO.

ABDUL AZIZ TO ABANDON THE STRUGGLE.

A "Dalziel" telegram from Paris, dated September 3 says:—After reflecting carefully on his present situation Abdul Aziz has decided to bow before destiny and abandon the struggle to retain his throne in Morocco, telegraphs the "Matin's" special correspondent at Mediuna, who has been accorded a long interview with El Mokri, the fallen Sultan's Finance Minister and confidential adviser, who said:—

"Success seemed at hand, but the Holy War preached at the gates of Marrakesh quickly influenced our undisciplined troops, and occasioned disloyalty among the Chaouis tribe. The game would not have been lost, however, if the tribes of the port had remained faithful, but the proclamation of the Pretender at Tangier and Rabat and elsewhere rendered further struggle impossible.

"One fact is certain—namely, that he will renounce the struggle and leave the throne of Morocco to Muley Hafid. His present intention is to make a pilgrimage of one or two years to the Holy Land, and then return to Morocco. It is not without sadness that one abandons his country after governing it for fifteen years. Abdul Aziz asks that he may be allowed to return to live in one of three towns—Fez, Marrakesh, or Mequinez. In order to obtain recognition Muley Hafid must accept the reforms."

THE GERMAN NOTE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

The reply of the French Foreign Office to the recent German Note has not yet arrived here, as M. Clemenceau still remains at Carlsbad. Any immediate reply is not anticipated, especially as M. Pichon's interchange of notes with Madrid must take some time.

The "Magdeburger Zeitung" rejoices that the French have been awakened out of their Morocco dream by a friendly punch in the ribs administered by Germany. This classical language is not mine.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," with its usual caution and with a far deeper insight into the international situation than is displayed by any other German journal, would like to know why Dr. Vassel went to Fez alone and without the Consuls of England France, and Spain. They all left Fez together, all for the same reason, and why did they not return together? It is evident, says the "Frankfurter Zeitung," that Dr. Vassel went to Fez as a preliminary move in recognition of Muley Hafid.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" does not believe there is any danger. The recent Note was probably only one of those sudden jumps in German foreign policy, with which we are all acquainted, which causes much stir for a time and then quiets down, leaving behind it this disadvantage, that German policy has shown itself once more incalculable and unreliable.

The Frankfurt journal adds: The Pan-German journals, of course, are jubilant. "At last a German deed, instead of words," they cry, and noisily applaud. When upon one occasion that great orator Mirabeau found that his remarks were being greeted with cheers from an unexpected quarter, he suddenly stopped and asked. "Have I been saying something silly?" The noisy approval of the German Chauvinists out to lead the German Government to ask itself a similar question.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople Press generally expresses the belief that the recent fires have been the work of incendiaries, and the Minister of Police believes that some of the criminals released by an Imperial Irade from the central prison in the early days of the revolution are responsible. The majority of the Young Turks are convinced that the incendiaries were employed by the party of reaction. The "Times" Constantinople correspondent discusses the attitude of the Young Turks towards the Egyptian Nationalist party. He writes:—So far the attitude of the Young Turks towards the Egyptian Nationalists here has been distinctly cold. A few days ago a prominent Egyptian Nationalists demanded permission of the Committee of Union and Progress to hold a meeting in the Para Gardens. Permission was accorded out on condition that the would be orator should refrain from attacks on England or demands for the evacuation of Egypt, and, though he begged for greater latitude and even offered his services as a messenger of peace and conciliation to the Shereef of Mecca—a proposal which caused considerable hilarity among the Young Turks—the Committee was inexorable, and the meeting though much advertised, was something of a fiasco, being attended by few local Moslems of any standing.

He also says:—The Young Turkish party, which looks confidently to England for counsel and is most unlikely to favour Egyptian Nationalist aspirations by making any attempt to raise the Egyptian question, so long as Ottoman sovereignty over Egypt is recognised by the occupying Power and the Khedive. As one of its members recently remarked, "The new regime if it survives, as we believe it will survive will have enough to do for a generation in the reorganisation of the administration and the development of the resources of the provinces that are directly subject to it, and we are not so foolish as to desire the shadow of a conflict with a Power which we admire and trust."

The same correspondent wrote:—There are signs of a certain revulsion of feeling in Young Turk circles on the question of the appointment of foreign advisers to various Ministries. Articles have appeared in the Press in which the selection of personages of European celebrity for this purpose is deprecated on the ground that they must inevitably be swayed by their national prepossessions. Inter-racial difficulties are now being discussed in a conciliatory spirit, and the tendency to suspect Bulgaria of hostile designs is rapidly giving way to a friendlier spirit.—A correspondent at Monastir has had a long and interesting coversation with Enver Bey, who explained to him the present policy and future intentions of the Committee of Union and Progress. He says the revolution is a national, not a military revolution—the rising of a whole people against a Government which had driven them to despair. With regard to the European Powers the Committee wished to inspire confidence by giving no cause for offence. Pan-Islamism has no place in its programme, and Egypt is outside the sphere of its vision. The Young Turk party will not interfere with the good work of the British Government in Egypt, and will give no countenance to agitators.

Prince Sabah-ed-din arrived on Tuesday evening at Constantinople, and was met by Abdallah Pasha, representing the Sultan. On landing he received an enthusiastic welcome from an immense multitude.

Mr. John Gray Hill sends the "Times" an extract from a letter received from Jerusalem, in which the writer states that all religious distinctions have more or less disappeared since the grant of the Constitution, and the Jews have, by invitation, visited both the mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Constantinople, Aug. 29 (Reuter).—An article in the "Ikdam", the organ of the "Young Turks," deals in eulogistic terms with Lord Cromer and his labours in Egypt, and expresses the hope that among the Turks there will be found a man of that stamp to work for the regeneration of Turkey.

Another article in the same journal, referring to the demand of the Egyptian native press for the application of the new Turkish Constitution to Egypt, says that Egypt, being a privileged province in the possession of internal independence, cannot be represented in the Ottoman Parliament, while as regards external relations, Egypt is governed in accordance with existing firmans.

Constantinople, Sept. 2 (Renter).—The celebration of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession yesterday passed off without incident, though generally speaking, the illuminations were on a smaller scale, and there was less public animation than in previous years. Receiving the dignitaries of State yesterday, the Sultan declared to the Grand Vizier that it was his ardent desire to see the well-being of all his subjects assured, and he consequently requested Kaimil Pasha to recommend all to work for the desired end.

Later on deputations of Bulgarians and Cretans arrived in the square in front of the Palace. The Sultan appeared at the window and made a speech, expressing his pleasure at seeing the deputations and his hope that God might grant that the Constitution would conduce to universal happiness. The speech was loudly cheered.

The Committee of Union and Progress sent a deputation to congratulate the Sultan, who informed the members through his First Chamberlain of his firm resolve to maintain the Constitution intact and of his confidence in the loyalty of the Committee.

According to the "Politische Correspondez," the Turkish Grant Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has asked the British Ambassador to recommend an English expert for the Turkish navy and the French Ambassador to suggest a financial expert for the Turkish finances. No answer has yet been given.

OPENING OF THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The special correspondent of the "Times" sends a description of the impressive ceremonies which were held at Medina on September 1 to celebrate the opening of the railway from Damascus to the Holy City. He says:—

The members of the Imperial Mission began the day by performing the Namaz (early morning prayer) at the Prophet's Tomb, and then went in procession to the residence of the Muhafiz (Prefect) of Medina, to whom they tendered their formal congratulations on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. After this loyal duty had been accomplished the procession wended its way to the station outside the town, which was reached before sunrise. The streets were lined with a dense body of citizens and pilgrims, and the station itself was surrounded by troops. On the arrival of the Mission the military bands played the Hamidieh march. The great open space in which the station stands was densely packed with Mussulmans from all quarters of the globe wearing their picturesque national costumes and even the roofs of the station buildings were crowded with spectators. The inauguration ceremoney was opened by the Grand Mufti of Damascus—a dignified and venerable figure in flowing robes—who offered up a solemn prayer for the welfare of Islam. The immense audience was deeply moved. The words of the Mufti were punctuated with loud "Amens" and deep prostrations on the part of the worshippers.

Field-Marshal Kiazim Pasha, the Military Commandant and Director of Construction of the line, made a short speech, expressing his gratitude to the soldiers, who had accomplished their task of building the railway in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the Ottoman Army, and to the engineers for their self-sacrificing labours. With the work of all he declared himself extremely satisfied. He was followed by many notables, who in their speech paid the warmest tributes to the Army, every reference to which was cheered to the echo by the crowd.

A striking speech was made by an Egyptian, Ali Kiamil, of "All Lewa," in vigorous Arabic:—"We are to-day celebrating three great events—the pilgrimage to Medina, the opening of the Sacred Railway, and the first constitutional anniversary of the Khalif of Islam. The Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalif had granted a Constitution to his people." The last sentance evoked enthusiastic applause.

Djevad Pasha conveyed to the troops and to the engineers an official message from the Sultan, expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the success which had crowned their work, and officially declared the line open. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the ceremony was over.

After the ceremony the Imperial Mission proceeded to inspect the eletric plant which has been constructed to illuminate the Mosque of the Prophet's Tomb, and here again several speeches were delivered.

While the Mission was at the works, a telegram was received from the Sublime Porte announcing that Kaizim Pasha, who is one of the most respected officers in the Turkish Empire, had been appointed Governor-General of the Hedjaz.

The news of this popular appointment was received with great rejoicing. Kiazim Pasha was carried on the shoulders of his admirers amid the tumultuous applause of the crowd. At the request of the people, stretching out his right arm towards the Prophet's Tomb, he swore that he would do his utmost to complete the line to Mecca, to maintain and enforce respect for the Constitution, and to stamp out injustice. The military bands struck up the Hamidieh march, and the populace gave a great ovation to the new Vali.

The members of the Imperial Mission and all the local dignitaries then returned to the Prophet's Tomb, where they again offered up prayers, and afterwards proceeded to the house of Kiazim Pasha to convey to him their formal congratulations on his appointment.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ENGLAND.

A gale and storm of extraordinary violence, accompanied by heavy rains and thunder, swept over the United Kingdom on Monday, Aug. 31, and Sept. 1 and 2. The wind, rising to a gale on Monday, night reached a climax as the dawn approached, and its fury remained unabated for many hours. The weather was at its worst in the English Channel, where high seas were running and reports, from various points around the coast tell of loss of life and of terrible damage to shipping. The barque "Amazon" of Greenock, was driven on the Kenfig Sands, and it is feared that fourteen of the crew have been drowned. The excursion steamer "Queen" struck on the rock of Selsey Bill, and, after many anxious hours, the passengers were rescued by lifeboats. Reports of wrecks have arrived from the ports all round the coasts, and considerable damage has been done on land. The gale was attended by a remarkable drop in the temperature in some parts of England, and when its fury had passed there was an equally remarkable rise in other districts. When the storm had subsided at Scarborough the sun came out, and nine and half hours of sunshine were recorded. The cross-Channel steamer which had set out before the gale reached its height had thrilling experiences. The Calais to Dover packet rescued four men in mid-Channel from a sinking Norwegian vessel, but lost her lifeboat in the effort. Everyport from Newcastle round the coast to Liverpool was crowded on Sept. 1 with shipping driven in by stress of weather. Signals of distress were flying from innumerable steamers all day, and there was scarcely a lifeboat crew in the South of England which was not called on to give assistance to some vessel in need of help. The amazing feature of the gale is the fact that it was attended by so little loss of life. Trees were blown down in the country, and crops damaged by the violence of the hail and rain. In London considerable damage was done. In many towns lamps were broken, telegraph posts and wires were carried away, and roofs were damaged.

The rainfall in the West of England within a few hours exceeded an inch, or more than 100 tons per acre, and the wind in some areas reached a rate of 70 miles an hour. Much havoc was wrought at Brighton, slates being blown from the housetops, and temporary structures being destroyed. A corrugated iron structure at Mordy, near Rhondda, which served as a church mission-room, lifted by the gale and was moved four yards from its site. An iron roof was lifted from a shed at Graigwen, and was carried over the houses in the street, falling in a road some distance away. The gale was exceptionally violent at Southend-on-Sea, and it did great damage to the ornamental trees. Throughout East Essex the gale wrought great havoc, uprooting trees and breaking telegraph and telephone wires. In the Redcar and Cleveland districts some snow and sleet fell, the weather being very cold.

POPE PIUS X'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

Meeting at the Town Hall.

A mass meeting of the Goan Catholics in this city was held last evening in the Town Hall and was largely attended by Goan ladies, the clergy and the laity. Nearly a thousand persons crowded the Hall.

Mr. B. X. Furtado, being the eldest member in the community, presided. The Chairman in addressing the assembly congratulated his brethren, and stated:—

The assembly here to-day, in this vast Town Hall of the City of Bombay, of Goan ladies and gentlemen, who have met at the invitation of the Goan Union, represents not only the Goan community of this great city, but, as you will understand, of all the communities of Goans spread throughout India, Africa and the world. His Holiness is not only Bishop of far away Rome, but is Bishop and Pope of the whole Catholic world, the Father of more than three hundred millions of Catholics of all conditions in life, from a poor labourer to the most powerful prince, king, or emperor. Let us affectionately congratulate His Holiness that he has lived to see the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood and let our prayers go up to Heaven that God may pour upon our Holy Father His choicest blessings and preserve him to see the continued triumphs of the Church in his labours, which all aim to the restoration of all things in Christ.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas in English, by Rev. H. Pera and Dr. Heredia in Portuguese, and Mr. A. X. D'Souza in Konkani. Among those present were Mons. Gerard, acting Consul-General for Portugal, Revd. Fr. Pera, Vicar-General, Revd. Fr. Coutinho,

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1908.

SLAVERY IN OLDEN DAYS.

THE last quarterly journal of the Calcutta Historical Society contains, among other papers, a very interesting article on the practice of slavery in old Calcutta, which originally appeared in the pages of the "Civil and Military Gazette." Although the facts therein related happened very little more than a hundred years ago, it is difficult to contemplate their occurrence at so comparatively recent a date; and the radical change which took place in the attitude of civilized countries towards slavery about the year 1830 and which has continued to sway public opinion ever since makes it almost impossible to realize that at the close of the eighteenth century the Hughli was constantly traversed by boats filled with slave boys and slave girls destined for open sale in the Calcutta markets. Nor indeed was Calcutta singular in this respect. Among European settlers in India the Portuguese had earned an unenviable notoriety for their activity in the propagation of slavery, and their procedure coupled with the example set by native dynasties of old time was doubtless responsible for the fact that for more than a century after Bombay had passed out of their possession, the traffic in slaves at the port of Bombay proceeded unchecked. But, whereas in Calcutta the slaves were apparently drawn for the most part from the Sunderbunds, Southern Bengal, Behar and other parts of the continent, the slaves who bulk most prominently in the early Bombay records were "Ceffrees" or Negroes from Zanzibar and the neighbouring portions of the African Coast. One comes, for example, across the records of a consultation of the Council at Bombay, which show that two coffrees or Zanzibar slaves had escaped from the custody of their masters and that the customs-master at Mahim was bidden to keep a sharp look-out for them in that portion of the Island and, if possible, arrest them; while on more than one occasion the treatment meted out to these unfortunate people obliged the Bombay Government to issue the strictest orders for their general welfare. There is very little doubt that up to the commencement of the nineteenth century there was continuous traffic in African slaves, and some of those who remained on the Island in the service of both Europeans and natives may quite possibly have formed the nucleus of what we now know as the Sidi community of Umarkhadi and Madanpura. The East India Company which not only permitted the free import of slaves but also engineered the traffic in a manner highly profitable to itself, had, however, a ready excuse for its policy in the fact that slavery had long been recognized as a time-honoured institution in India, and that the Mahomedans, who gave this country a dynasty of Slave-Kings were not averse to manning their military forces with slaves and to appointing Zanzibar negroes to be their Slave-Admirals. The Sidi Yakub Khan, who at one time very nearly ousted the Company from Bombay Island and for several years was a perpetual menace to the English and Native inhabitants, was nothing more nor less than the Slave-Admiral of the great Moghal, while according to an ancient account of Bombay at the commencement of the eighteenth century, written by one Clement Downing, a midshipman, the notorious Angria, whose piratical excesses so often placed Bombay lives and Bombay property in jeopardy, was originally in a position hardly distinguishable from pure serfdom.

Zanzibar slaves were, however, not unknown in Bengal. The Calcutta journals of 1780 contain advertisements asking for "Coffrees who can play very well on the French Horn and are otherwise handy and useful about a house, and must not be fond of liquor"; advertisements of the sale of a fine Coffree boy that understands the business of a butler, khitmutgar and cooking,—Price 400 sicca rupees; and advertisements of the sale of "two French Horn men, who dress hair and shave and wait at table." One Robert Duncan offers a gold mohur to anyone who will restore to his custody a Coffree boy of 12 years of age who strayed from his house in the China bazzar; while a lady inserts a similar notice regarding "a slave boy aged twenty or thereabouts, pretty white or colour of musty, tall and slender, broad between the cheek-bones, and marked with the small-pox." More often than not, however, the Calcutta slaves were Hindus or Musalmans of India, as appears from the Bengal Chronicle of 1831, which records the fact that slaves of both sexes were generally purchased from indigent Hindu or Hindustani mothers, a young girl being sold, according to her age and usefulness, for from Rs. 16 to Rs. 100. The worst offenders were the Roman Catholic population, who resorted to this practice for the supply of domestic servants, but the traffic was also indulged in, as the Chronicle points out, by persons professing the Protestant faith. The fact was that an establishment of slaves was in those days considered an indispensable condition of luxurious living, while at the same time the East India Company found that the practice of slavery and the transportation of convicted criminals as slaves to one or other of the Company's settlements was the cheapest method of ridding their territory of undesirables and saved the expenses that would otherwise have been incurred in the maintenance of gaols. The author of the article in the Historical Society's journal points out, for example, that under the regime of Warren Hastings a convicted dacoit was always executed in his own village, while his family became at once slaves of the State and were disposed of "for the general convenience and benefit of the people according to the discretion of the Government."

In many cases the treatment meted out to slaves by their owners was, as mentioned above, extremely cruel, two of the commonest forms of punishment, for girl-slaves being stripping and flogging and dousing with cold water several times in quick succession on a very cold morning in December. On the other hand, instances are not wanting in which European masters and mistresses treated their slaves exactly as they would have treated a member of their family, and not infrequently in their wills they instructed their executors to see that their slaves were granted money or freedom or both; while among Muhammadans it was no uncommon occurrence for a slave-girl to be promoted to the seraglio and to be granted the position of the master's favourite wife. The most sinister features of the practice of slavery were the mutilation of boys at an early age in order to fit them for service in the harems of rich natives and the sale of small girls to bad characters in order to maintain undiminished the supply of those whom for lack of a better term we may style the priestesses of Kama. In these two practices the Company and its servants played no part whatever, though at the same time they took no very active steps to check or discourage them; and for years after the British power was firmly established on the banks of the Hughli native dealers found it possible, without trouble from the police, to exploit Behar and other areas for these two objects. One can only compare the attitude then adopted with the serious attempt now made to check the latter form of vice, wherever it is purely a business transaction and has no connection whatever with the aboriginal religious beliefs, for in addition to the aid which Government provides by legal enactment and by the agency of its executive department, societies designed to protect young children from harmful influences have been established both in Calcutta and Bombay, and will, let us hope, in time, effect a marked decrease of the still considerable trading in children for immoral purposes. Slavery proper, as distinguished from these more subtle forms of servitude, received its death-blow both in Calcutta and Bombay in 1831 when the British Government emancipated all the slaves of the Crown, and this was followed in 1833 by the formal abolition of slavery, with effect from the 1st August, 1845. The article, to which we have drawn attention, is one of a series of most interesting papers on old Calcutta; and we only wish that Bombay would follow that city's lead, and establish an Historical Society which will similarly record once for all the less well known facts and circumstances of existence in old Bombay.

IRON AND STEEL IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MR. L. F. BEGBIE has just issued a monograph on the Iron and Steel Industry in the Central Provinces. The subject falls into two divisions, namely, converting iron ore into iron and the working up of iron and steel into finished articles. At the outset Mr. Begbie traces the introduction into India of the art of using iron as coming from Assyria, and cites as instances of the former skill of Indian iron-workers, the large forged iron bars which have been found in ancient temples in various parts of India, the enormous cannon which used to be made in Assam and the manufacture of cast steel in crucibles. Indian 'wootz' or steel was in considerable demand by cutlers in England and used to be exported to the West two thousand years ago. Its production was the cause of much wonderment and became the subject of various theories. The famous Damascus blades had long attained a reputation for flexibility, strength and beauty before it was known that the material from which they were made was produced in an obscure Indian village. These and other facts indicate that in the remote past there existed in India higher systems of working than are now to be found; but as in so many other departments of Indian life the early blossoming of the industry has been followed by no corresponding development, and after the lapse of twenty centuries the practices commonly followed are primitive in the extreme, the industry is unorganised, its followers are poverty stricken, and the indigenous article has rapidly been superseded for most of the common purposes of life by the inferior but cheaper and more convenient productions of the West. The most marked feature of the recent history of the iron trade in the Provinces has been a steady decline. Before the days of imported English iron, the Juwaris of Jubbulpore used as a rule to be financed by iron workers who did not know anything about smelting, but helped the Agarias, who did the actual work. Later the Lohars found it suited their purposes better to use imported iron, and a lack of funds to the ever-poor Agarias resulted. Then came the day of the middleman between the Agarias and the poor Lohars. This resulted in such abuses that Government intervened in 1885, but the reforms were such that they led to over production. The chief cause of the decline which resists all attempts at arrest seems to be the worker's apathy combined with his lack of funds, and it will be interesting to see how far he will submit to new conditions and, rather than abandon his hereditary calling, migrate to Sini.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

THE great manœuvres at Strassburg will not be appreciated in "La Petite France," the old-world crumbling corner of the Roman Argentoratum where the remnants of the once large French population of the Alsatian capital now reside. Vigorous curses will re-echo through the gloomy tenements and cobbled streets of "La Petite France;" but what matters it! Strassburg is German to the backbone. It never was really French; and while Paris and the snug bourgeoisie of France read the story of the manœuvres in their lost Garden Province with snarls and frowns, the Alsatians welcome the Kaiser's Army with open arms. Ever since 1870 the re-Germanisation of Alsace and Lorraine has been in active progress, and now Strassburg is hardly distinguishable from Berlin itself except in its antiquity and dialect. There is still, of course, a large French-speaking population in Strassburg, but they are the strangers within Germany's gates and are not true Alsatians. A curious spectacle is to be witnessed on Sundays in the Cathedral of Strassburg. There are no fixed seats, and the chairs are packed in the side aisles, each worshipper taking a chair and placing it where he chooses during the service. The first congregation is German, with German priests and German music. While the Germans are at worship a French congregation arrives, and they are lined up inside the Cathedral, and marshalled by a burly beadle in a cocked hat and carrying a big stave. When the German service is ended, the worshippers leave by the side aisles, and the French congregation then advances to the neighbourhood of the pulpit. As is the case all over the world, it is the padres who keep alive the national sentiments of the French and Germans in Strassburg.

MR. F. G. SLY is confirmed as Commissioner, Berar.

REVD. G. JOHNSTONE WRIGHT reverts to the Bombay establishment of the Church of Scotland.

THE services of Mr. W. L. Strange, Superintending Engineer, Bombay, have been lent to the Ceylon Government to reorganise the Irrigation Department in that island.

MAJOR H. B. Melville, I.M.S., and Captain J. C. H. Leicester, I.M.S., have been appointed to succeed Majors Heard and Macnab as Civil Surgeons of Simla.

A SUM of Rs. 50,000 a year for the whole of Burma has been sanctioned by the Government of India as the allotment to be used in connection with the detection of opium, cocaine and ganja smuggling.

THE final district jute returns, relating to Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, have now all been received, with the exception of two. The districts under jute show this year a decrease in the estimated outturn, of 36,57,000 bales all told.

VERY heavy booking is going forward at Rose's for the Bandmann Comedy Company's short season of seven nights, all the pieces being of the very best, and the Company of better repute than any that has ever visited Bombay.

THE following telegram of condolence has been forwarded to the Dewan of Baroda by the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, the President and Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association: "The Council of the Association beg earnestly to associate themselves with the universal expression of deep and sincere grief at the heavy bereavement which has overtaken, H.H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, by the death of his eldest son. The heart-felt sympathy and condolence of the whole Presidency go out towards the Maharaja, whom all have learnt to love, esteem and admire. They pray that Providence may give His Highness strength and patience to bear so great an affliction."

THE PRICE OF SEA POWER.

By Commander E. Hamilton Currey, R. N.

[Recent disasters in home waters have alarmed the public mind regarding the liability to accidents in the Navy: This article is therefore peculiarly appropriate giving as it does a graphic description of the conditions under which regular manœuvres are carried out.]

Richard Baxter, the eminent divine, is reported to have remarked upon a certain occasion when he witnessed the melancholy spectacle of a condemned criminal going to the gallows "There, but for the grace of God, goes Richard Baxter." The mariner of experience, when he sees or hears of accident or disaster to ships, is apt to paraphrase this saying and to declare that but for the grace of God the fate of the ill-starred captain might well have been his own for there are none in all the race of seamen who at some time or another during their career have not been within an ace of such disaster as causes the blood to run cold. But these are matters of which the landfolk know nothing. Occasionally the passenger may witness such happenings, but frequently the danger is come and gone and he is none the wiser.

"If blood be the price of Admiralty
Lord God we have paid in full."

for a maritime nation such as ours, pays tribute with her best and bravest as well as in hard money. There is much talk nowadays, and many reams of print are produced concerning the price which we have to pay for the maintenance of our supremacy at sea; and this unlimited publicity takes note of every disaster great or small which happens in the Royal Navy; sometimes the landfolk are restless and scornful and declare that "these things are always happening," and inferentially cast blame upon those responsible. The Navy is absolutely silent, its response is the publication of the dry official details of a court-martial or a Court of Inquiry which the public never reads. If they did they would discover that even-handed justice is dealt out; justice but no mercy, for the navy never forgives but for all that there is a direct simplicity of procedure in these tribunals, a grasp of the essential, which assures to the prisoner on trial that no point in his favour will be overlooked; equally with the fact that each point against him will be studied and weighed. The British public pays the price, the question is does it get value for its money? Recently, owing to a lamentable disaster, a question was asked in Parliament concerning the carrying out of manœuvres without lights; the answer from the first Lord of the Admiralty was to the effect that manœuvres without lights took place on 146 occasions during 1907-8, the total aggregate of the ships employed being 2,299; there were also fourteen other occasions on which the first Lord had not been able to obtain the names of the ships taking part. During the whole of 1907 four accidents are known at the Admiralty to have happened to vessels not carrying lights, involving one injury. Perhaps the modern seaman may be excused for thinking that the country is getting good value for the modest pittance upon which he is asked to take all the risks which he is called upon to encounter.

Let us try and show what form his activities take around our coasts while the landfolk sleep comfortably in their beds. Twenty heavy ships in company, no lights, and "close order," which means that "two cables" or 400 yards separate each vessel from its next ahead, the fleet is in "Divisions line ahead" or two long parallel lines with ten ships in each line. The night is intensely dark, it is blowing what the sailor calls half a gale, and a heavy sea is running obliquely to the course which the fleet is taking. With lights showing, "Station keeping," that is keeping each ship its proper distance from its next ahead, is a comparatively simple business; without lights the officer of the watch must judge exclusively by the eye and by his knowledge of the effect of so many revolutions per minute on the speed of his ship. It is a ceaseless strain of unending vigilance; not for one second can his attention be allowed to relax as he nurses the great battleship beneath his feet suddenly for no apparent reason she shoots up so close to his next ahead that he has to give her a touch of the helm to keep clear; for an appreciable time the two monsters are in unpleasant proximity, he eases his engines, and she, drops back. There comes a raving squall out of the eye of the wind, carrying with it a stinging, blinding, drenching shower; under the penthouse rim of his sou'wester the keen eyes of the officer of the watch peer in vain, for all vision is denied to him until this is over. When it clears his next astern is nearly alongside of him and the line—his line—as far as he can see in the inky darkness, is not as straight as it should be. The squall clears but the wind is increasing and as the great bows crush into the oncoming waves the spindrift flies before it, keen as so many needles. There are twenty ships, and in each is an officer undergoing this ordeal; and it lasts for four hours at a stretch.

It is, however, by such training that our Navy is tuned to concert pitch, trained to the ceaseless, sleepless vigilance demanded of it by the modern international situation; there are of course disasters, but to those who know what is taking place the wonder is that they are so few and not that they are so many; and such accidents as do occur are many of them due to the failure of some mechanical contrivance at the critical moment. Let us take a concrete instance which occurred at Portsmouth only the other day; it is small, it is insignificant in itself, but it illustrates what has just been set down. A torpedo boat was leaving a basin in the dockyard to go out into the stream; there was a strong tide and a strong wind, and the officer in command had to get her out through the lock, was very narrow; to do this he was absolutely obliged to go fast, had he attempted it at slow speed he would not have got out at all. He put his helm hard over to get from the basin into the lock, and as soon as her head was pointing in the right direction gave the necessary order for righting the helm and straightening her upon her course; the helm jammed, quick as lightning the telegraphs were put to "full speed astern," but she was into the wall and had crumpled up her bows before anything could be done.

There are two factors in modern sea life, mechanical contrivances, and the personal element. Thanks to the gradual perfecting of the former by the persons responsible for their construction, thanks also to the infinite care and skill of those naval officers into whose charge they are confided, breakdowns are comparatively rare. Of the personal element it may be said that it transcends infinitely in importance all else besides in the sea service of the country; nerve and judgement, unflinching courage to take a risk, and a lightning quickness to see whether such a risk, is necessary or not, are outward and visible qualities which the modern seaman must possesses, as well as scientific knowledge and ability in the handling of man. If you do not get these qualities you are paying for an inferior article and the price of sea-power is too high. As time goes on speeds are perpetually increasing; years ago a sea-speed of ten knots under steam was considered as something to be rather proud of, and a man of war which could cross the Atlantic at the rate of 240 knots per diem was looked upon as something of a flier. When the torpedo boat came along and actually did first 18 and then 20 knots, the seaman then thought that he really was beginning to move over the face of the waters, and the usual prophet arose in Israel to demonstrate that the limit of speed had been reached. Nowadays when our later destroyer has averaged 36 knots and the latest torpedo boat built by Thorneycrofts can steam 26, prophets are not so numerous as they were in the old days. With "Dreadnoughts" of 17,950 tons which can steam 21 knots, and "Indomitables," cruiser battleships, of 17,250 tons which can steam 28, and with destroyers and torpedo boats of the speeds mentioned, the liability to disaster during manœuvres is not going to be lessened in the future. The battle of the future is more than ever before, that of the gun and the torpedo; of the battleship against the destroyer; which latter vessel grows in size and swiftness every year, until in her latest manifestation she is a veritable sea-going ship. Until recent years the Whitehead torpedo was a marvel of ingenuity, but it was also something of a marvel in unreliability as it is at present with a speed of 33 knots, a range of 1,000 yards, and, thanks principally to the gyroscope, an absolute accuracy of running and attaining to the object at which it is aimed, it has become a factor of enormous importance; none the less so, as thanks to a new and most ingenious invention its speed will be increased in the immediate future to 50 knots.

It is obvious to the most untechnical observer that as speed increases so liability to accident also grows; and acoidents will happen as long as men "go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters"; the business of those reponsible is to reduce this liability to a minimum, and the means to this end are sufficiently revealed in the answer given by the first Lord of the Admiralty with regard to manœuvres, quoted at the beginning of this article. As things are to-day, and as things will continue to be increasingly in the future manœuvres at sea must be attended by serious risk; it is, however, in taking these risks that the modern seaman trains himself to fight the battles of the future. Never since the world began was any preparation more strenuous than that of which we speak; but machines are machines, and human beings are human beings, and in consequence immunity from failure can be expected from neither. Consequently failures and accidents will continue. But you judge not a great service by the unimportant and unessential—for in comparison with its greatness its failures and its accidents may be so described—and judgment must necessarily be suspended until "the strip't hulls sinking through the gloom" are loosed upon the enemies of our country. Then the people may make their pronouncement, whether or no in paying the price of sea-power, they have spent their money well or ill? There will be another party who will be able to answer this question—the enemy—those who are above water in the Navy of that day will also be anxious to know. Let us hope that at all events two out of the three interlocutors will receive an entirely satisfactory answer.

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INDIAN MISSION TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Miss Clarke's Concert.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I desire in the name of the above Mission to offer through the medium of your journal sincerest thanks to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for what, in response to my humble appeal, he has done to the cause that that Mission represents. By permitting Miss Clarke to get up a Concert, his Excellency has not only strengthened our financial position but has also brought the problem of the Depressed Classes prominently before the eyes of the public, enlisting at the same time the sympathy of such high personages as some Maharajas and Chiefs of this Presidency. To us it is no small encouragement to know that through his Excellency we have been able to enlist the practical sympathy of the Maharajas of Baroda and Kolapur, the Chiefs of Bhore, Mudhol and Ichalkaranji, the Thakur Saheba of Amod and Korwada, the Nawab of Sachin and the Prince of Dharampur. To these Maharajas and Chiefs our best thanks are due, as also to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Major-General Alderson, who gave their patronage to the Concert. These ladies and gentlemen whose musical talents Miss Clarke has been able to avail herself of deserve the respectful gratitude of the Mission whose cause they have generously served with their natural gifts. I have to thank Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency for the general management he had undertaken and for the kindness and courtesy he extended to me previous to the Concert. Messrs. Marcks and Co., who in addition to booking seats and doing various other duties, free of charge, have also lent for the Concert one of their fine pianos, Messrs. Rose and Co., who also allowed the use of one of their pianos, and Mr. Edward Behr, the Conductor of his Excellency the Governor's Band, are also entiled to our grateful thanks. And I am not without a sense of obligation to those who, by attending the concert, have indirectly given their support to our work.

Of course, Miss Clarke, for her gracious conduct deserves another and more permanent form of recognition, and let us hope to perpetuate the memory of the generous part she has played in the early annals of our endeavours on behalf of the down-trodden masses of India, in a tangible form at no very distant date. Her name will ever be respected by us.—Yours, &c,

A. K. MUDLIAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Poona Branch, Mission to the Depressed Classes.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, 3rd October at noon:—

Questions asked by honourable members:—

Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayenrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June, 1908.

2. Reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Hiralal Setalvad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June, 1908.

3. Replies to questions Nos. 7 and 10 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June, 1908.

4. Replies to questions Nos. 9 and 10 (b) put by the Honourable Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June, 1908.

5. Reply to question No. 23 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June, 1908.

6. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1702, dated the 12th August, 1908—Returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Government Occupants (Sind) Amendment Law.

Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898—*First Reading.*

2. A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—*First Reading.*

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

BARRIERS BREAKING DOWN.

It will come as a rude awakening to Australians to learn that English is being taught in the schools of Japan, not only in the middle and high schools but in the primary also, as fast as teachers can be found. Japanese courtesy which has been so marked in the replies given to the appeals of Canada and the island Commonwealth may still interfere to prevent coolies flocking to Sydney and Melbourne, but the barrier hitherto relied upon by those cities, the dictation test of fifty words, will soon lose its power. The enterprising coolie, duly instructed in English in his country's schools, will take a lot of "ploughing.' How to strengthen the tottering barricade is a problem not easy of solution. Japan agrees amicably enough with Canada to limit her emigrants to 500 per annum, but would she agree with Australia to stop them altogether? And if she did, a verbal agreement is not the most satisfactory guarantee in such an important matter, yet anything more is out of the question. Japan absolutely declines to sign with any nation whatever a formal treaty that would have the effect of putting her people on a plane below the white races. A heavy poll-tax might have the desired effect of repairing the breaches in the "great barrier reef," but is Australia prepared to risk the indignation, resulting, perhaps, in a boycott of her imports, that might follow such an ordinance?

JOHNSON'S BOSWELL.

By all means let Boswell have his statue, and let Lichfield congratulate itself on doing a very proper thing. For we now begin to estimate our Bozzy as correctly as that immortal writer estimated his Johnson. We have realised long since that if the impertinent sycophant, bigot, and sot was all that Macaulay wrote him down, he was something much more and much more amiable that Macaulay omitted to mention. What is more we have grown to understand that the great biography has lived not only because of the personality it enshrined but because of certain rare merits entirely due to the biographer. It would be, we think, absurd to say that without his Boswell Johnson would necessarily have passed into a hopeless oblivion. But it would be equally absurd to deny the services which Boswell rendered to his hero and to literature. In sum, Boswell deserves his statue on grounds higher than those on which his claims to remembrance are generally based and we congratulate Lichfield on its enterprise.

MR. CHURCHILL AND WALES.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the Welsh National Bards Festival, said that he had been a good deal in Wales in the last few years, and one of the principal reasons which had drawn him there had been the delight and pleasure with which he listened to their song. He must offer his respectful compliments and congratulations to all the performers and singers who, with such admirable precision, such beautiful harmony, and such penetrating pathos, had presented to them music and melody. Wales was a sea of song. As the salt sea which washed our island kept it sweet and clean, and preserved through all the ages our independence and our national purpose, so let the sea of song which he had followed in Wales long endure, long preserve all that was best and noblest in the Welsh people, all that was most ancient and most glorious in her famous history.

A KING FOR CANADA.

An article in "Collier's," under the heading of "A King for Canada," has attracted some notice in the Canadian Press. The title of Captain Hamilton's article does not do full credit to the author's good sense, for his proposal is rather: (1) that the Governor-Generalship should be made a life post, and (2) that a Royal Prince, trained for the purpose, should be induced to accept it. With the name which the office should carry he is not particularly concerned. But Canada, he thinks, is fast outgrowing the Governor-Generalship in its present form, and if a Royal Prince were appointed thereto, for a term, as an experiment, the appointment, if satisfactory, could readily be made permanent. The "Montreal Herald" rather encourages the suggestion, and observes that it is time we ceased to be contented with flying visits from the Royal Family every five years. The "Ottawa Free Press,' another organ of Liberal opinion, thinks that instead of removing the Governor-Generalship further away from the people, that a growing democracy will demand its bestowal on one of the country's own big men. But these are mere detached opinions, and the truth is that Canadians have given but little thought to such things (says "Canada.")

PEOPLE WHO USE MOTOR-CARS.

"One of the much-quoted anti-motorist fallacies which seems to be widely held is that those who use mechanical vehicles on the road are an infinitesimal minority of the population," says the "Car." "It is true that they are a minority compared with pedestrians, for everyone is a pedestrian. But those who use the highways in motor vehicles are a very large proportion of the actual users of the highways; in fact, on the main roads of the country they are undoubtedly in the majority. Assuming that there are now 140,000 motor vehicles used for public, private, and trade purposes on the road, it will be seen that with an average of four people per vehicle, this would give 560,000 persons who habitually use the roads in this way. "In addition to this there are numerous others, probably double this number, who make constant use of mechanical vehicles, or about 1,560,000 in all. As regards motor-omnibuses, their passengers exceeded in London alone 200,000,000 last year. Thus it is not too much to say that probably at least 1,000,000 people a day are using the roads of this country in public or private vehicles which are mechanically propelled. If we add to these the number of people who use railways and tramways, we should certainly find that a far larger number of persons are using mechanical traction than animal traction."

FRIENDS OF ARMENIA.

The Friends of Armenia Society was founded in 1897, and has devoted itself to the maintenance of the women and children in Armenia who were deprived of their bread-winners by the great massacres of 1894, 1895, and 1896; and the duty of spreading information concerning the condition of the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey was considered by them as of hardly less importance than the work of actual relief, since as long as the oppression lasted there could be no hope of any aid afforded being more than a palliation of chronic misery. One of the chief features of the work of the "Friends of Armenia" is the Industrial Department. The aim has been to make the widows self-supporting, and to teach both the boys and girls in the orphanages in Armenia to earn their own living as soon as they became old enough. Every kind of Armenian needlework can be bought at the depot of the "Friends of Armenia," 47, Victoria Street, Westminster (hours 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1), and price lists and details concerning the work can be obtained from the secretary. The goods vary from handsome hand-woven rugs to the daintiest of lace handkerchiefs, and all are bought direct from the American missionaries and sold for the benefit of the Armenian widows and orphans.

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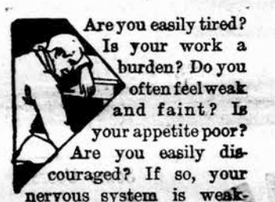

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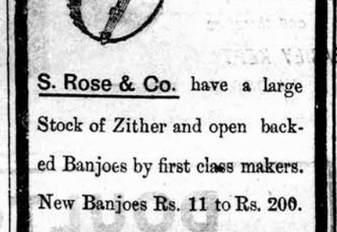

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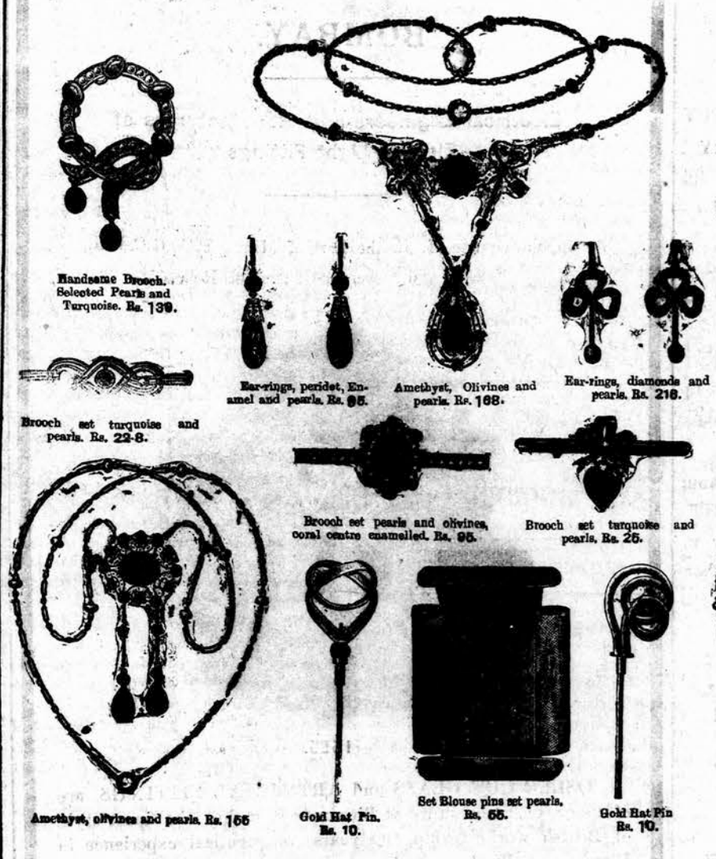
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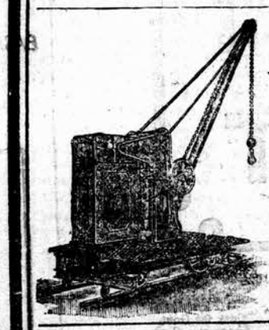

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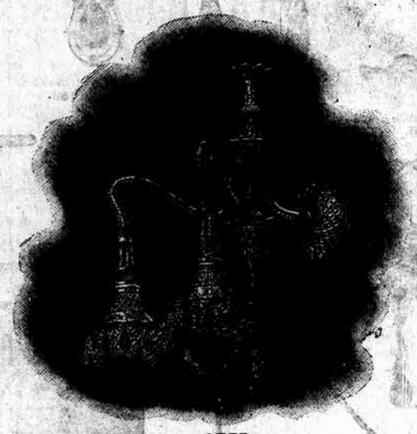

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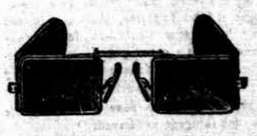

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